The New-York Times.

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THE CAPITAL.

Revision of the Committees of the Senate.

"Liberals" to be Placed on the Same Footing as Democrats.

Investigation Into the District Government Ordered.

Senator Sumner's Resolution on "Battles With Fellow-Citizens."

Power of Post Officials to Open Letters Not Addressed to Them.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The Committee appointed by the Senate Republican Caucus to rearrange the standing committees of that body will be able to report to-morrow, and it is probable that their report will be moved for adoption in the Senate, either to-morrow afternoon or on Friday morning. It is understood that they have substantially agreed upon a report. The policy pursued in regard to the "Liberals" is to leave them in the same attitude in which the Democrats have heretofore been placed when the committees have been revised, to wit: To leave them entirely unassigned, with a number of vacancies proportionate to the number of committees, and then to leave the members of the opposition to agree among themselves as to their respective assignments. In this manner Mr. Trumbull is dropped from the Judiciary and Public Grounds, Mr. Fenton from the Contingent Expenses, Finance, and Pacific Railroads, Mr. Schurz from Foreign Relations, Mr. Spencer from the Appropriations and Manufactures, Mr. Tipton from the Public Lands and Pensions, Mr. Rice from the Mines and Mining, and so on. Although the designations are not yet officially known, it is safe to predict that Mr. Edmunds will succeed to the Chairmanship of the Judiciary, and that Mr. Frelinghuysen will succeed him as Chairman of Pensions. New-York will lose her representation on the Finance Committee unless the Democracy should withdraw Mr. Bayard, which is not likely. Mr. Fenton will probably be supplanted on that Committee by Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, and on the Committee on Contingent Expenses, of which he has been Chairman, he will be succeeded by Mr. Windom, of Minnesota. Mr. Rice will be succeeded on the Committee on Mines and Mining probably by Mr. Hamlin, and he, in turn, on the Committee on Manufactures, by either Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, or Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina. The vacancy on the Judiciary Committee, caused by the retirement of Mr. Trumbull, will be filled by a Western Senator, probably Mr. Wright, of Iowa, unless the Democrats consent to withdraw Mr. Thurman from the Judiciary, Mr. Trumbull will have no place on that Committee. Gen. Logan will doubtless be promoted to the second place on the Committee on Military Affairs, so that, with the retirement of Senator Wilson, he will become Chairman. The old Chairmen who will remain where they are now are Messrs. Sherman on Finance, Morton on Privileges and Elections, Cameron on Foreign Relations, Cole on Appropriations, Chandler on Commerce, Conkling on Revision of the Laws, Stewart on the Pacific Railroads, Frelinghuysen on Agriculture, Pomeroy on Public Lands, Ramsey on Post-offices and Post-roads, and a few others.

SCOLDING A WARD.

The poor, badgered, and tormented Government of the District of Columbia was overhauled again today by its ancient enemy, Mr. Roosevelt, of New-York. There is no other ward of Congress that passes through such ordeals as this local Government into whose affairs every splenetic Congressman feels an inalienable right to meddle. Mr. Roosevelt therefore wants another investigation; and though a majority of the House agreed to his resolution, calling for information, there is no stomach for any such scenes as dragged through the weary months of last session. The Governor, Board of Public Works, and the House Committee on the District of Columbia will appear before the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of explaining the items in the bill calling for an appropriation of a million and a quarter to reimburse the District for work done in front of the Government property.

REDUCTION IN THE REVENUE FORCE.

Secretary Boutwell, Commissioner Douglass, Ex-Commissioner Rollins, and Supervisors Simmons, of New-England, Tutton, of Pennsylvania, and Felton, of Maryland, were all before the Ways and Means Committee this morning in explanation and support of the proposed bill for the reduction of the force of internal revenue officers by the abolition of the office of Assistor and Assistant Assistor. Mr. Rollins made an especially clear and forcible argument in favor of the proposed measure, commending it in the heartiest manner. Ex-Commissioner Orton is expected to appear on the same side to-morrow.

THE MESSAGE.

The House went through the usual form of reference of the several portions of the President's Message, today, by a formal resolution offered by Mr. Dawes.

THE STEAM-SLOOPS.

The discussion in the House on the Naval Sloop bill developed nothing new today. It took a wider range, and under the lead of Messrs. Hale and Lynch, of Maine, took in the subject of fostering our ship-building interests generally. The Navy Department is thoroughly aroused on this measure, and is watching its progress very closely.

SENATOR SUMNER'S RESOLUTION.

Senator Sumner, in a conversation this morning, in which reference was made to his resolution concerning the perpetuation of the memories of the civil war, stated, that he had not introduced the resolution with a view to initiate an irritating debate which should keep alive the bitterness of last session, but became he considered it a proper measure proposed been just and logical, and the only means whereby the Government can be re-established upon a permanent basis. He declared it to be his intention and desire to make a brief historical speech, to show what civilized nations have done before us to prevent the perpetuation of memories of fratricidal strife. His health, moreover, is such as to preclude him from participating in parliamentary conflicts, were he disposed to invite them. He spoke with considerable apprehension concerning his health, and remarked that on last evening he had experienced a renewed attack of his illness.

THE ST. CROIX LAND GRANT.

The representatives of the Baybell and St. Croix land grant, to which Cornell University has so large an interest, state that they do not intend to ask further legislation from Congress, except the Secretary of the Interior should refuse to turn patents as fast as the road may be completed, in which event some mandatory legislation will be sought. The friends of the road will endeavor to induce the Wisconsin Legislature to confer the privileges of the old charter upon some new corporation which will complete the work. In addition to the report of action in the Wisconsin Courts in favor of the grant, it is claimed that the decision of the United States Supreme Court last month in the Fox Chesterfield case settles the legal principle upon which the claim to the contingrant of the Bayfield and St. Croix grant is based.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

The election of Judge Merrimon to the Senate from North Carolina is claimed by North Carolina Republicans as a Republican triumph. He is reported to have announced, some little time ago, his intention, if elected to the Senate, to act with the supporters of the Administration. It was for this reason that the Republicans gave him their votes, when it had become plain that Senator Pool had no chance of re-election. Judge Merrimon and Judge Phillips, who has just been appointed Solicitor-General, were associated in the new business, and Judge Merrimon has the reputation of being an able and upright man.

INDIANS AS COTTON-GROWERS.

The Department of Agriculture has today received from Major S. D. Griffin, United States Agent for Cherokees and Chickasaws, several samples of cotton grown this year by members of those tribes in the southern part of the Indian Territory. Through the efforts of the present Agent, the Cotton Association of the Missouri State Fair at St. Louis extended its premium list to the Indian Territory, and the Indians were induced to exhibit a number of bales there, which, as well as the exhibitors themselves, attracted much attention. Among the samples are three which secured premiums of $200, $250, and $100 respectively; also one exhibited by Allen Wright, former Governor of the Choctaw nation, but now living in Texas. The greatest interest has thus been created among these people in the production of cotton, and it is believed that much larger crops will results from this well-directed labor.

GENERAL NOTES.

There is, so far as can be ascertained, very little favorable feeling toward rescuing the law for a session of Congress on the 4th of March. It is doubtful if the proposition would now receive fifty votes in both houses. The usual holiday recess will be taken, beginning, probably, the Friday before Christmas, and ending Monday after New-Years. There will be the usual effort to have the recess dispensed with, but it will be much less general than usual. The Senate adjourned without transacting any business today. Vice-President Colfax being absent, Senator Anthony was chosen President of the Senate pro tem., and the usual formal resolutions were passed. Certain North Carolina politicians suggest that the name of Senator Pool be entitled to some consideration in connection with a position in the Cabinet after March 4th. They maintain that the South deserves such a position, and that no one is better fitted for such station than a loyal Southern Republican. The House Committee on the Judiciary will soon report upon the case of United States Judge Delahay, of Kansas, against whom a memorial of impeachment has been presented.

Mr. Mullett, supervising architect of the Treasury, who has just returned from Boston, expects that the Government will proceed with the rebuilding of its buildings in the burned district without delay.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Attorney-General Williams has decided, in answer to a communication from the Postmaster-General, that Post-office officials have no right to open or examine letters or other matter transmitted in the Post-office, though they may know that they contain obscene matter. The Attorney-General adds that Postmasters have no more authority to open letters, other than those addressed to themselves, than any other citizens of the United States.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF MR. SUMNER.

Senator Sumner was seized with a rather sharp attack of his complaint, heart disease, while in the street last night. His friends have very urgently pressed him to abstain from all his Senatorial labors, but he was in his seat today at the opening of the session.

A NEW LIGHT.

Notice has been received at the Light-house Board from the Government of the Dominion of Canada that a bright white light is exhibited on the light vessel, stationed off Sandy Beach Point, at the entrance of Gaspe Harbor, Province of Quebec, in addition to the red light formerly exhibited. The white light will elevate six feet above the red one from the mast of the ship, and at an elevation of thirty-five feet from the deck. The red light is likewise made more powerful. This change took place on the 10th of October last.

RAID ON SWINDLERS.

The police last evening closed up all the gift photograph swindling establishments in this city, and arrested the proprietors and clerks, and seized all the stock and cash on hand. The clerks were discharged on their own recognizance to appear at the Police Court to-morrow, and the proprietors were held to give bail.

THE LOST MISSOURI.

Report of the British Authorities—Sixty-three out of Eighty-nine Persons Perished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Treasury Department has received the official report of the Court of Inquiry held at Nassau, N. P., under the act of 36 Victoria, upon the loss of the American steamer Missouri, which was burnt off Abaco, Oct. 26. The evidence is very voluminous, consisting of the testimony of most of the crew and officers saved. The Court finds:

First—That the vessel was hurriedly put to sea, and, although fitted with new boilers and newly-repaired machinery, no trial trip took place for the purpose of testing them.

Second—That the failing (or the Bellefit was found to be either wanting or defective on the day appointed for sailing, and as there can be little doubt that the fire originated from the heating of the boilers, it can scarcely be questioned that the work of fitting was imperfectly executed.

Third—That the Missouri was not provided with a sufficient number of boats, and such boats as she had were so secured as to be found difficult to be lowered.

Fourth—That on the alarm of fire all was confusion; that there was no discipline, no organization, or combined effort to save life; that each man acted independently to save his own life, and that no attempt was made to save the lives of the female passengers.

There were on board eighty-nine persons, of whom sixteen were saved and seventy-three perished.

THE INDIANS.

A Bill to Abolish Whites from the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The *Democrat* has a special from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, which says that a bill has passed the then House National Council, now in session at Pahlequah, which banishes all white men from the nation. It has created much excitement, and there is great dissatisfaction among many of the most prominent citizens, who deem it a political crime. The question now agitated is whether or not the Chief will sanction or veto the bill.

BOSTON.

The Old South Church—The Republican Municipal Candidates.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—The bill before the Massachusetts Legislature to lease the Old South Church to the Government for a Post-office, passed the House today on the third reading, by a vote of 144 to 47.

Henry L. Pierce, the Republican nominee for Mayor of Boston, dissents from the action of the Republican Convention in declining to keep their nominations within the party, and declines the candidacy, saying in his letter: As every citizen has a deep interest in the welfare of the city, all are entitled, irrespective of their political opinions, to a fair representation in the municipal government. I have long entertained this opinion. I think he is wise to avail himself of it who will abandon it."

Dr. Haight, of New-York, Elected Bishop of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The Protestant Episcopal Churches of Massachusetts held a special Convention at St. Paul's Church, today, for the election of a Bishop, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Eastburn. About 100 churches were represented by 125 clerical and 200 lay delegates. Rev. A. H. Vinton was chosen Chairman.

Rev. Dr. Haight, of New-York, was chosen Bishop by both clerical and lay branches, in the former, on the fourth ballot, the vote stood:

Benjamin J. Haight, 67; Alexander H. Vinton, 30; others, 4. The whole number of votes was 81; necessary for a choice, 41. Dr. Haight was then declared elected by the clergy, and a message from the laity was read announcing the same result in that body. In the Lay Delegate Convention, when the position of Dr. Haight was fully explained as a Liberal Churchman, he was elected on the second ballot. The following were the votes: Whole number cast, 96; necessary to a choice, 84: Benjamin J. Haight, 85; Alex. H. Vinton, 10; Alexander Burgess, 2; Rev. Messrs. Brooks, Paddock, and Potter had one each, and one was divided.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Votes for President and Vice-President—Resolutions of Respect for the Memory of Horace Greeley.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Electoral College reassembled at 9 A. M., and proceeded to vote for President by ballot, and it was found Ulysses S. Grant received all of the thirty-five votes. A vote for Vice-President was then had, and Henry Wilson was found to have also received all the thirty-five votes.

Hon. Andrew D. White, after alluding to the death of Horace Greeley, and speaking of his services, his high character, and the loss the country experiences in his demise, proposed the following:

"The Electoral College of the State of New-York, remembering that on this day the mortal remains of Horace Greeley are to be committed to the grave, desire to place upon the minutes of its proceedings an expression of the feeling of its members. The Electors have heard of the death of Mr. Greeley with deep sorrow they remember him as one of those who labored at the foundation of the Republican Party most devotedly, and who, fought its battles most fearlessly they recall with reverence his faith in right, his hatred of wrong, his sympathy with the oppressed, his efforts to give courage to the struggling, his hopefulness in the darkest hour, his unceasing labors to promote the moral and intellectual advancement of his country. With the grand body of their fellow-citizens of all varieties of opinions they mourn the loss of a man who, whatever his country has received great good in the past, but who one from whom much peaceful fruitful of good was to be expected in the future. While he was not permitted to see the consummation of the form in the conviction that in the near final expression this day of the will of the people of the commonwealth, as to the choice of Chief Magistrate of the United States, he was entering upon the highest good of the nation, and for the continuance of a just, progressive, and peaceful policy, they feel that the memory of the late candidate will be cherished tenderly. The College orders that the Secretaries make a record of this memorandum, and that they forward a copy of it to the family of the deceased patriot and philanthropist."

Wm. H. Dodge, of New-York, and Barney B. Johnson, of Binghamton, seconded the resolutions in brief but feeling terms, when they were adopted.

The following messengers to convey the vote of the College were then appointed: To Washington, Frederick Douglass, of Monroe; to the District of Columbia, Judge Palmer, of Columbia. The members were then called upon to sign the results of the vote in duplicate, which occupied considerable time.

The College then adjourned *sine die*.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Today the Returning Board—not Warmoth's—declares the Electors on the Republican ticket elected by about 5,000 majority, and delivered to those Electors certificates of such election. At 4 o'clock the Electors, sixteen in number, proceeded to the State house, (Mechanics' Institute,) and there, in due form of law, cast the vote of the State of Louisiana for Ulysses S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Rondeaux was appointed as the messenger to carry the result of the election to Washington.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 4.—The Electors College met at noon today at the Capital. Hon. Frederick Raine was elected President, and made an appropriate address. The Governor's proclamation, one of the Electors, at large, nominated Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, President, and he received the unanimous vote of the College.

Ex-Governor Bradford, William Walsh, and James Cheshamm were appointed a Committee to wait upon the respective residences of the mourners of Horace Greeley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The Electoral Electors assembled today, and all cast their vote for U. S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice-President.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—The Electoral College of Massachusetts met today, and, after the customary formalities, cast their unanimous vote for Grant and Wilson.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4.—The Board of Electors met at the State-house today, and immediately proceeded to vote for Grant for President and Vice-President by separate ballots. The result was a unanimous vote for Grant and Wilson. After preparing the certificates required by law, Capt. George W. Estabrook, of Concord, was elected messenger to carry to Washington the result of the ballot.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—The Presidential Electors today cast the votes of the State for Grant and Wilson. An appropriate resolution on the death of Horace Greeley was adopted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 4.—The Electoral College met today, and cast the votes of Tennessee for Hendricks, of Indiana, for President, and B. Grats Brown for Vice-President. Resolutions of regret and sympathy for the death of Horace Greeley were adopted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 4.—The Secretary of State today declared the Grant electors elected in Arkansas by majorities ranging from 8,000 to 4,000. The electors met in the State House and cast their votes for Grant and Wilson.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 4.—The electoral vote of Georgia was cast today with the following results: For President, B. Grats Brown, 9; Horace Greeley, 2; Charles Jenkins, of Georgia, 3; For Vice-President, B. Grats Brown, 8; Gen. A. H. Colquit, of Georgia, 5; Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 1.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4.—The Presidential Electors met here today, and cast their six votes for Grant and Wilson. Mr. E. A. Tracker, of New-Haven, was appointed messenger to convey a certified copy of the votes to Washington.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4.—The Presidential Electors met at Bristol, this afternoon, and cast the vote of the State for Grant and Wilson. Hon. Pardon W. Stevens was chosen messenger.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 4.—The Electoral College of Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg today, and cast the twenty-nine votes of the State for Grant and Wilson.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—The Presidential Electors met today, and cast nine votes for U. S. Grant for President, and nine votes for Henry Wilson for Vice-President of the United States, and appointed William Clokey as special messenger to carry the result to Washington.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 4.—The Electors of President and Vice-President met today in Representatives Hall and cast their votes for Grant and Wilson. Hon. W. D. Henderson was chosen messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—The Presidential Electors met in the State Library today, and, all being present, the full electoral vote of the State was cast for Grant and Wilson. Dr. W. W. Douglass was elected messenger to convey the vote to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4.—The Electoral Colleges of Missouri met at Jefferson City this afternoon. After filling vacancies, and adopting resolutions of respect to the memory of Horace Greeley, adjourned until evening. There is said to be difference of opinion among the Electors as to whether the vote should be cast for Brown or Grant, as nor expected until a late hour.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4—Midnight.—The Electoral College, at its night session, resolved no decision as to how the vote should be cast, and adjourned until to-morrow.

The Popular Vote and Composition of the Electoral College.

The following table contains the popular vote for President, so far as it has been declared, and the electoral vote as decided by the popular vote. The death of Mr. Greeley has caused the votes in the Electoral College to be divided, as the Democratic electors cast a majority in the twenty-seven States from which we have complete returns, is 668,168.

State.	Electoral Vote. Grant.	Greeley.	Popular vote. Grant.	Greeley.
Alabama	10		91,272	79,450
Arkansas	5			
California	6		53,000	42,007
Connecticut	6		50,000	48,000
Delaware	3		14,192	10,908
Florida	3			
Georgia	9			
Illinois	21		241,735	184,770
Indiana	13		186,122	150,972
Iowa	11		131,000	77,110
Kansas	5			
Kentucky	11		92,214	100,535
Louisiana	7		61,000	45,000
Maine	7		70,000	67,007
Massachusetts	13		133,453	99,260
Michigan	11		136,913	97,069
Minnesota	5		44,705	29,370
Mississippi				
Missouri	15		119,199	127,429
Nebraska	3			
Nevada	3			
New-Hampshire	5		37,000	21,421
New-Jersey	9		81,911	70,231
New-York	35		440,000	387,281
North Carolina	9		91,000	85,000
Ohio	21		281,852	254,462
Oregon	3			
Pennsylvania	29		349,000	311,921
Rhode Island	4		15,000	11,000
South Carolina	7		72,000	72,000
Tennessee	12		93,000	84,000
Texas	8			
Vermont	5		41,000	19,332
Virginia	11		68,000	61,000
West Virginia	5			
Wisconsin	10		108,180	86,501
Total	352	66	3,598,695	2,830,228

Escape of Convicts from Sing Sing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Two convicts, named John Bailey and Robert Hogood, escaped from Sing Sing Prison today, and up to the latest accounts had not been captured.

THE DIAMOND SWINDLE.

More Developments About the Great Hoax.

Report of Gen. Colton, the Manager of the Company, and of Clarence King, the Geologist.

The San Francisco papers received by yesterday's mails, are full of details respecting the exposure of the great diamond swindle. We give below the report of Gen. Colton, general manager of the Company. That body, after its receipts and the accompanying papers, unhesitatingly pronounced the whole scheme a fraud on a grand scale, which has cost those who were interested upward of $600,000. The following is Gen. Colton's report:

To the Board of Directors of the San Francisco and New-York Mining and Commercial Company.

GENTLEMEN: On the first of the present month I was tendered by your body the position of General Manager of your Company, under circumstances so liberal and flattering that I accepted the appointment, and proceeded at once to acquaint myself with the affairs and property of the Company.

On the 11th instant information having been received from Mr. Clarence King, United States Geologist, in charge of the survey of the fortieth parallel, from which it became probable that a great find had been experienced upon your stockholdings, I immediately proceeded, under the earnest solicitation of your Executive Committee, to the purported diamond fields. My party was made up of Mr. Clarence King, who most generously consented to accompany the expedition, and Messrs. Henry Janin, who had previously visited the ground and reported on its value; Mr. John W. Bosé, ex-Surveyor-General of this State, and Mr. R. M. Fry, the last two gentlemen having been on the ground with what is known as the Roberts party.

We proceeded by rail to Black Butte Station, on the Pacific Railroad, in Wyoming Territory; there taking riding animals, we reached the ground on the 18th, it being in the Territory of Colorado, in a due south direction from Black Butte Station, and not to exceed fifty miles therefrom. The locality is perfectly easy of access in good weather, being situated on high table land, on the north side of a pine-clad mountain, plain to be seen in three hours' ride from our starting point. As all the gentlemen with me were familiar with the ground, we lost no time, and at once proceeded to prospect the locality, which we found to be correctly described on Mr. Janin's map and report as Ruby Gulch. I found a bare, solid table of sandstone about 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, cut up more or less by crevices, most of them emptying into Ruby Gulch, which runs parallel with the west face of the rock. Such crevices as I, in company with Messrs. Janin, Bosé and Fry, the Roberts party found the diamonds may be brought to your Company. At the head of Ruby Gulch, and close by the edge of the rock, Mr. Janin pointed to the places where most of the dirt was taken, from which were washed the large number of diamonds and rubies seen by me, Messrs. Janin, Harpending, and Arnold to New-York, and afterward brought to San Francisco.

We proceeded at once to test the dirt in Ruby Gulch, and after making fifty-six different tests of the most thorough and careful nature, from bottom to bedrock, the day closed on me without one having found a diamond or ruby outside the limits of the bare rock first described; whereas, on the Table Rock, visible to the naked eye, were many small rubies, and a few small, worthless diamonds which had been overlooked by previous parties.

Second day—Gen. Bosé and Mr. Fry devoted their time to various tests of the property, particularly in opening on this rock two crevices which showed unmistakable evidences of not having been tampered with. The result was they found no diamonds or rubies there or elsewhere during the whole day outside of the previously described points where the first stones were found.

In the mean time Mr. Janin and myself proceeded first to the point on Diamond Creek where Arnold and others did their diamond washing. We found the gravel they had thrown away, and in testing it, discovered some small rubies, and found some of the same stones on several ant-hills near the trail they had traveled while there. We then proceeded on the eastern line of Mr. Janin's and Slack's survey of the original location, going north. Found all the stakes, and Mr. Janin, as we reached these, identified all the prospect holes on the line, from which he took the dirt with Mr. Arnold, and found diamonds and rubies, as set forth in his first report. We made five separate, distinct, and careful tests of the dirt, in and about each hole, making over thirty tests, and never in one instance found a diamond or ruby. We also dug new holes near his old ones and found nothing. I feel, after taking numerous tests, ninety-three in all, in different places on the 160 acres of the original location, we never in a single instance found a diamond or ruby.

And to show you the correctness of our tests, I placed, several times, a very small ruby in the dirt each gentleman tested, and in every instance they found the stone, believing it to be a genuine find until I informed them otherwise. It further demonstrated how easy it was for a person even, who had the entire confidence of his associates, to commit numerous frauds on the various members of his party without their suspecting it.

Among other places I examined was a point of rocks near by and overlooking the place where Mr. Janin and others did the washing of the dirt that produced the precious stones brought to California in August last. On this point I found some rubies scattered on the bare rock, which were, in my opinion, it would have been as impossible for nature to have deposited them as for a person standing in San Francisco to toss a marble in the air and have it fall on Bunker Hill Monument.

All these investigations forced upon my mind the irresistible conclusion that the general assortment of precious stones found on the ground were not placed there by bounteous nature, but were strewn by the designing hand of one whose supply was only sufficient to place a limited number in the most conspicuous places, where eye of a mining expert would most readily discover them.

The previous party, after returning from the ground, related that in one hour's work ten men picked up 285 diamonds. It is understood these were all found in the locality before described. If so, it is to be regretted that they did not, in the eight days that they were on the ground, spend one hour more in prospecting other portions of the 3,000 acres they surveyed. In which event I feel certain that the second hour's labor would not have produced a single precious stone, testing, necessarily, to such further investigation as would have demonstrated that all the diamonds that party found were all confined to the narrow limits of this small, barren, yet arable spot, which fact would have prevented, in this city at least, many unfortunate complications.

Believe me, gentlemen, I was not unmindful of the great responsibility of carrying out the expedition, and of making this report, which pronounces today a property absolutely valueless having, when I left home, a cash value of many millions of dollars. The honor of this board, and the interests of the community, demanded an immediate examination of the property, without a moment's delay and before any intimation could be given of our movements. It was not a journey to be courted, for no mere pecuniary consideration, I am satisfied, would have induced any member of our party to undertake all the hardships and perils of such a trip in the mountains at this season of the year, camping and sleeping in the open air, surrounded much of the time by snow, with the thermometer 15° to 20° below zero.

On behalf of myself and the gentlemen who accompanied me, I feel thanks are already given, the only remuneration we ask at present hands for undergoing the hardships of this journey, is that you will spare neither time, money nor skill in sifting out the guilty parties to this unparalleled fraud, and bring them to speedy justice. The good name of the State and the credit of our mining interests demand it.

I have taken the liberty in this report of announcing the location of the so-called diamond fields of Arizona, from the fact that I consider it high time the alluring fascination of secrecy and mystery be stripped from this diamond excitement, and the world brought to understand that if there be any such immense deposits of precious stones as this present excitement has led them to believe, the deposit is yet to be found, as up to my honest belief, to this time, no new or rich discovery has been made in the locality of country this mysterious whisper has pointed to.

In the few days I have been connected with the management of your company it is impossible for me to give you the least information as to who are the guilty parties in putting this fraud before the world; but the unimpeachable integrity of every member of your board is a sufficient guarantee that this investigation will be so thoroughly conducted by you as to do justice to all parties concerned.

Rendering my course in this matter may meet the approval of your body, I remain, very respectfully, (Signed,) DAVID D. COLTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25, 1872.

CLARENCE KING'S STATEMENT.

At the same time was submitted a statement by Mr. Clarence King, United States Geologist, in which he says:

On the first day was devoted to the sandstone table-rock, on the head of Ruby Gulch, where all the stones collected by your parties have been gathered, and had our original work ended with the close of that one day, we should have left the ground confident believers in the genuineness of the specimens. My associates were, however, pressed early in the second day's work, and I at once determined to make an exhaustive series of "prospects," by which the following are the results:

First—Nearly uniform, numerous, fairly extended between the rubies and diamonds.

Second—The gems, in nine cases out of ten, lie directly upon the hard surface of rock, or on indurated crust of soil. In the exceptional case, where I found them in crevices, there was always some decided evidence that the crust or soil had been disturbed and broken up within a few inches.

Third—With the diamonds and rubies occur quartz pebbles of various sizes, and concretions of iron oxyd cemented crystalline particles of quartz, which are found freely mingled with the soil from surface and bed rock; hence, if the gems were of natural deposit, some of these gravelly intermediates between the quartz and iron concretions, they must have been settled through the earth to bed-rock. I therefore selected ground on and immediately about Table Rock, where the top was most free from soil, with the so-called rubies, carefully shoveled off the surface—inch of ground and gravel—and examined by means of moves and pan-washing, all the material down to bed-rock. About thirty of these tests were made excepting Table Rock, and in no instance was a ruby or a diamond found.

Fourth—Ruby Gulch, leading directly from Table Rock to Arnold Creek, and by necessity receiving the wash of the gem-bearing surface of sandstone, was found to be extremely rich in rubies at the head; but this richness, instead of continuing down the bed, as it genuine it inevitably must be, proved to be only a ground deposit from Table Rock. Where the wash was clearly disturbed, mixed, and smoothed over. I made a series of four pits to bed-rock down the gulch at intervals, excavating probably a couple of tons of material, and although, as in every other instance, quartz, and even coarse iron concretions were found, not a ruby or diamond was found.

Fifth—In the top of Table Rock, and in the midst of thickly-sown rubies are certain crevices not opened by your parties. They are filled with soil and pebbles, and most of them overgrown with coarse bunch grass and small cactus plants. We carefully removed the top inch, dug out the whole crack, finding no trace of diamonds or even rubies. In the crevices which bore unmistakable evidence of having been tampered with, we never failed to find rubies, and often small diamonds.

Sixth—I personally dug some dozen pockets in Table Rock, rubies and diamonds lay upon the summits and inclined sides in positions where the storms of one or two Winters must inevitably have dislodged them, and where, moreover, they would unquestionably be driven or concentrate.

Seventh—An exhaustive examination of the rock-material itself with a field microscope, revealed no grain, however minute, of either gem.

Eighth—In the ravines and upon the mountain by, are numerous small built of small pebbles, mixed by the ants, and which we found to bear rubies on their surface. A still closer examination showed artificial holes, broken horizontally with some stick or small implement, through the natural crust of the mound—holes easily distinguished from the natural ant-mounds made by the insects themselves. When traced to their end, each artificial hole held one or two rubies. Moreover, about these mounds were the old storm-worn footprints of a man. Many outside ant-hills were studied, but these were perfect in artificial holes preceding them, rubies within not without, new mounds fresh.

Ninth—I discovered in the Table three small emeralds. Summing up the minerals, this rock has produced four distinct types of diamonds, Oriental rubies, garnets, spinell, sapphires, emeralds and amethysts. An examination of fifteen specimens of the country rock, taken from the ledge, showed not a single gem.

Tenth—When altogether satisfied that the gems had been salted on or about the Table, our party set out upon a series of outside prospects, which were carried on over all the mesa, and its flanking cañons until the absolute valuelessness of the property was beyond question.

Two of these ten links of proof are: That the gems exist in positions where nature alone could never have placed them; that they do not exist where, had the occurrence been genuine, the inevitable laws of nature must have carried them. Finally that some designing hand has "salted" them with deliberate fraudulent intent.

Furthermore, this is the work of no common swindler, but of one who has known enough to select a spot where every geological parallelism added a fresh probability of honesty. The selection of geological locality is also scientific, and only considered, "salting" itself, the cunning and artful, the filling of all the conditions so fatally well done, I can feel no surprise that even so trustworthy and cautious an engineer as Mr. Janin should have brought home the belief he did, especially when, as his report states, he was not allowed to prospect exhaustively; nor do I wonder that your second party of ten men brought back a confirmation of Mr. Janin's opinion, since they, too, were hurried from the ground without sufficiently testing it.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Livingstone's Early Travels—Later Explorations—Origin of Stanley's Mission.

His Journey Into the Interior.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley delivered the second lecture of his course last evening, at Steinway Hall, the subject being "The March of the *Herald* Expedition into the Land of the Moon." The flags and weapons of the fight and chase, which decorated the stage on the evening of the first lecture, occupied the same position as on that occasion. The hall was not one-third filled. Mr. Stanley appeared in a fancy white flannel suit, with Summer helmet and top boots. He was received with marks of applause, and commenced the lecture by an account of the early labors of Dr. Livingstone in Africa. From Kuruman, the station of his father-in-law, Rev. Robert Moffat, he removed to Kolobeng, 200 miles north. From here he made his first journey north across the Kalahari Desert, and succeeded in discovering Lake Ngami. Mr. Stanley recounted the travels of Livingstone, and the discovery of Zambesi, westward across the continent to St. Paul de Loando, a Portuguese settlement, where, stricken by sickness, Livingstone lay prostrate for a long time, succored and tended by the Portuguese Consul. After his recovery he proceeded to the Zambesi and down thence to Zanzibar, where he remained two years. He returned for the first time, undertook a mission of discovery, under the auspices of the British Government, but was not very successful in the undertaking. He, however, settled beyond dispute the proper course of the Zambesi. In 1866 Livingstone returned, at the urgent request of his friend, Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Geographical Society, undertook the mission in which he is now engaged. He left England in 1866, for Zanzibar, via Bombay. Immediately after his arrival he struck into the interior. Letters were received from time to time by his friends, and all seemed going on well, when, in December of the same year, one of his escort, Musa, returned to Zanzibar, and stated that Livingstone and all his people had been massacred, and that he alone was the survivor. They were slain, he said, by the Zooloos, near Lake Shirwa.

Mr. Stanley then read the story of the murder as told by Al Musa to the English Consul at Zanzibar, and by him communicated to Lord John Russell. In October, 1867, Mr. Young, in the course of his exploration in the interior, heard that Livingstone had started for Ujiji. Nothing, however, was positively known of him save through rumors which reached the outer world from Arab sources. To receive the doubts and ascertain the fate of Livingstone, Mr. James G. Bennet undertook to send an expedition in search of the Doctor, and sent the celebrated telegram to Mr. Stanley, then at Madrid, "Come to Paris"—and there took place the interview which led to Mr. Stanley's expedition. Mr. Stanley, in accordance with Mr. Bennet's instructions, proceeded to Zanzibar, where he found himself surrounded by innumerable difficulties. He was totally ignorant of the country and its inhabitants, and of all else on which to organize the expedition. He, however, hired some Arab traders, who had been in the interior, and secured under their advice purchased clothes, party-colored beads—each tribe having a certain color as currency—and a quantity of brass wire. Beads passed for copper value, cloth for silver, and brass wire for gold. After accumulating the necessary stores, the expedition, among which were two white men, Shaw and Farkar, left Zanzibar, the American flag flying from the Consulate, and a hearty farewell from the Consul's family ringing in its ears. From Bagamoyo, on the mainland, the party journeyed on for seventeen days without incident of interest, encountering the Wagogo, and on the 4th of March arrived in a region into the Central Park stripped of its gravel walks and ornamental ornaments. Kyndam's Kouibi, the city of the land, was next reached, where the white strangers attracted the most curiosity, the people asking more of her majesty's mission and name of them. The season of forty days was to add new settlers, and the country in these manifested. Ten days were consumed by the expedition in crossing the swamps, the Masai, and the mountain. Before we crossed these Stanley through he should return to the coast. They, however, waded through and reached some farms. As Umpwewe, near which one of Beaton's attendants was killed, Mr. Stanley experienced the plague of cattle mentioned by Speke. The expedition next reached Usoge, a nation of savages who applied and jabbered at the white strangers, but left them pass, surprised. On June 26, the great plains of Unyanyembe—the lands of the moon—were reached, and messengers were dispatched to announce to the Arab Chiefs the arrival of the expedition. The Governor of Unyanyembe had a house of good size and a plate of "elaujaka" ready for Mr. Stanley. Here the Arab merchants endeavored to dissuade him from going to Ujiji, alleging that Livingstone was dead; but Stanley was not to be deterred, and he proceeded on his journey. Mr. Stanley retired amid much applause.

OCEAN DANGERS.

Arrival of a Disabled Boston Schooner at Newport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 4.—The schooner Game Cock, Capt. Andrew Parker, arrived at this port this evening. During the recent gale which has been unusually severe along our coast, she lost her deck load, sails, and rudder. She is from San Domingo, and bound to Boston with a cargo of logwood.

A Steamer Short of Coal—A Brig Struck by a Squall.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 4.—The steam-ship North American, overdue from Liverpool, put into Sydney, C. B., short of coal.

The brig Friend, of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, was struck by a heavy squall on the 17th of November, off Cape Race. Lost her sails and spars and became leaky. The crew abandoned the vessel fifty miles south of

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. In two volumes. Vol. I. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1873.

In the peculiarly elegant and pleasant historical work which Mr. Froude has just published, he lays down what he considers to be the fundamental conditions of historical writing. He says that "the first duty of the historian is to master the facts of his subject. Upon the accuracy of his facts depends the value of his conclusions." Upon this he adds, "Secondly, he must be perfectly honest. He must tell the truth as he sees it, and he must not be afraid of telling it because it may be unpalatable. Thirdly, he must be perfectly impartial. He must not write as the friend of one party or the enemy of another, but as the judge who is above them all." Mr. Froude has certainly fulfilled the first duty of the historian. He has evidently labored to be honest and impartial. Whether he has succeeded in the last two centuries, without admitting that the relation of Ireland to England has been such as to make it impossible for any historian to be impartial, and whether Mr. Froude has not himself been unconsciously influenced by the peculiar circumstances of his own time, are questions which are started for subsequent discussion, and which will not be settled for many years. The English people are not yet prepared to hear the truth about Ireland, and they will not be for a long time. Mr. Froude has done his work well, and has done it in the best spirit. He has written a book which will be read, and which will be valuable. But it is not the book which will be accepted as the last word upon the subject. It is not the book which will be quoted in the future, as the English people are quoted in the present, as the highest authority upon Irish affairs. It is a history written by an Englishman, and it is a history which will be read by Englishmen. It is a history which will be read by Irishmen, but it is not a history which will be accepted by Irishmen. It is a history which will be read by Americans, but it is not a history which will be accepted by Americans. It is a history which will be read by Englishmen, and it is a history which will be accepted by Englishmen. It is a history which will be read by Irishmen, and it is a history which will be accepted by Irishmen. It is a history which will be read by Americans, and it is a history which will be accepted by Americans. It is a history which will be read by Englishmen, and it is a history which will be accepted by Englishmen. It is a history which will be read by Irishmen, and it is a history which will be accepted by Irishmen. It is a history which will be read by Americans, and it is a history which will be accepted by Americans.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Commission to propose amendments to the Constitution met this morning, and was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. Evarts, who moved that Mr. Kinney be appointed Secretary pro tem. Carried. Mr. Kinney was then appointed and declared to be duly elected.

The Commission proceeded next to the consideration of the rules to govern its proceedings. Mr. Evarts moved that the rules of the Convention of 1867 be adopted. Mr. Bradley moved that the rules be printed. Mr. Evarts moved that the rules be printed in the usual form. Mr. Bradley moved that one copy of Howard's Reports be furnished to each member. Mr. Evarts moved that the rules be printed in the usual form, and that one copy of Howard's Reports be furnished to each member

Amusements.

Theatre Comique, 514 Broadway.

Two additional days appointed in your behalf, positively, by request, for the last appearance of the great Sensational Artiste, MADAME ANNA EVANS, who will appear in her Marvellous Performance of the Human Fly, TO-NIGHT and TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, when positively the last opportunity will be afforded to witness this unparalleled feat. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents and $1. Secure seats in advance at the Box Office.

Academy of Music.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, Last Night of the Great Comedy Company, in the Laughable Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS.

Wallack's Theatre.

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Booth's Theatre.

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Grand Opera House.

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Bowery Theatre.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, Last Night of the Great Comedy Company, in the Laughable Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS.

Olympic Theatre.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, Last Night of the Great Comedy Company, in the Laughable Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS.

Lina Edwin's Theatre.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, Last Night of the Great Comedy Company, in the Laughable Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS.

Tony Pastor's Theatre.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, Last Night of the Great Comedy Company, in the Laughable Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS.

Theatre Français.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, Last Night of the Great Comedy Company, in the Laughable Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS. Next Monday, Dec. 15, the Great Comedy Company will appear in the Comedy, entitled OUR BOYS.

Theatre Comique

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—Mr. DeBar, Miss E. Jeffreys.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AS YOU LIKE IT. Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—KENILWORTH.—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ASSES.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS.—Miss Dyott, Mr. Fiske.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN. By Prof. Vanek.

STEINWAY HALL.—CHAMBER MUSIC.—Artists: Messrs. S. B. Mills and Damrosch.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 00
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 206 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The funeral of HORACE GREELEY yesterday drew together an immense number of persons, all of whom were anxious to testify their respect for the greatest journalist of the United States. The streets were filled with spectators from morning till night, and among the mourners were very many of Mr. GREELEY'S old political enemies. The President, Vice-President COLFAX, Senator WILSON, Senator CONKLING, Secretary BELKNAP, and Minister WASHBURNE were among those who attended the funeral services in the Church. Seldom has an eminent man received greater proofs of the respect in which he was held by his fellow-citizens.

We recently had occasion to object to certain appointments made by Gov. HOFFMAN, on the ground that it was not right or fair on the part of a public officer, very near the end of his term, to fill up all the positions that happened to fall vacant. The new incumbent of the office should clearly have the privilege of choosing the men who are to work with him, or under his authority. This rule seems to us to apply to Mayor HALL'S position no less than to GOV. HOFFMAN'S. The former has now appointed Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH as Counsel to the Corporation, vice RICHARD O'GORMAN resigned. To Mr. SMITH personally few, if any, objections are made; he is an able man and a sound lawyer, and so long as he discharges the duties of his position satisfactorily, he will receive from us a cordial support. In appointing Mr. R. M. BLATCHFORD to succeed the late Mr. DILLON as Park Commissioner, and Mr. RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE as Commissioner of Public Schools, in place of Judge VAN VORST—recently elected to the bench of the Superior Court—good selections have also been made. But the question is, whether the vacancies referred to ought not, in strict propriety, to have been left to Mayor HAVEMEYER to fill. A. OAKEY HALL is naturally desirous of conciliating the public, if he can, and inducing them to forget all about the fraudulent warrants. But he will not succeed by trenching on the privileges of his successor. Respect for public opinion should lead Mr. A. O. HALL to make no appointments that are not absolutely indispensable, and to refrain from tying the hands of Mr. HAVEMEYER.

There are two sides to every question, and "Bridget" gives us the "down-stairs" side of the servant-girl question, so embarrassing to many families. "Bridget" takes us to task for not offering good advice to her friends, instead of pointing out their faults, and she thinks we might have brought "many blessings down upon our heads" by taking the milder course which she recommends. This downfall of blessings would be so great a novelty that we shall, perhaps, take "Bridget" at her word shortly, and try to deserve the reward she promises. There is a good deal of sound sense in our correspondent's general remarks upon the condition of servant-girls, but she does not take sufficiently into account the impossibility of placing much religious or secular instruction in the way of a class which is "looked after" by the priests. The Catholic clergy allow no poaching on their manor. There are, however, good and faithful servants as well as bad ones, and that fact is not sufficiently acknowledged by writers on the subject. We do not think there are many domestic servants who could write so good a letter as "Bridget," but that says nothing against them. If they do their duties faithfully, and are not too exacting, it is the utmost any one expects of them. The "servant-girl" problem, now vexing many a household, would be comparatively easy to solve if the girls generally were as sensible as our unknown correspondent "Bridget."

There can be no doubt of the danger of storing large quantities of petroleum and highly-combustible oils in the midst of a densely-populated city. The facts recently set forth by our reporters on the subject were ascertained after very careful inquiry, and were not in the least degree exaggerated. What is called the "oil district" of the City is like a powder magazine, and any chance spark may set it on fire. "It's a wonder to me," said a porter in one of the oil warehouses to our representative, "that this street has escaped so long. It's my humble opinion, young man, that if things begin blazing down here any day, it's going to be the biggest blaze New-York will care to see in some time." Our readers yesterday may have observed that Messrs. LIBBY & CLARK, of Malden-lane, take a more cheerful view of the circumstances. They tell us, not without a touch of irony, that oil warehouses may not exactly arrest the progress of a fire, any more than newspaper offices did in Chicago and Boston; but that petroleum, and other oils are not really very dangerous. There is a good deal of humor in Messrs. LIBBY & CLARK'S letter, but we are afraid that humor would not extinguish a fire in the "oil district." All proper precautions should be taken against such a disaster, and a very hazardous trade ought to be kept under proper restriction.

In another column will be found the very full, frank, and explicit financial report of Controller GREEN up to Nov. 30. These monthly statements have become so much a matter of course that people have almost forgotten how studiously they were withheld by Controller CONNOLLY, and how marvelously garbled were the very few financial statements vouchsafed under Ring rule. In the present report, the following satisfactory points may be noted: While the amount of bonds issued during 1872 is about $35,000,000, the increase on the City and County debt during the same period is but $12,318,475. This is partly to be accounted for by the punctual payment as they fell due of the revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the taxes of the year, and partly by a general retrenchment in expenditures. Commonplace as both these features are in a well-ordered Government, it is not yet time to forget that they would have been conspicuously absent in a year of Tammany rule. The short-dated bonds would have become a permanent burden on the tax-payers by being converted under the swindling consolidated debt act of 1871, and the appropriations for current expenditures, instead of being jealously guarded, would have been, before this time, considerably overdrawn.

Bowles Brothers & Co.

Most Americans who have visited Europe within the last two or three years are acquainted, by reputation, at least, with the American banking-house of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co. This firm, in addition to its New-York house, had branches in London, Paris, Geneva, and Nice. Besides the usual business of bankers, BOWLES BROTHERS & Co. were extensively engaged in purchasing all sorts of objects ordered by travelers, and in storing them until they were called for, or sending them to any desired point. Moreover, the various branch houses were each supplied with well-furnished reading-rooms, for the convenience of American visitors, and pains were taken to make each banking-house a sort of head-quarters for resident or transient Americans. So popular were Messrs. BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., that many Americans left their bonds and other securities with them for safe keeping, feeling absolute confidence in the honesty of the firm and the safety of its vaults. A few days since, the London branch failed, and upon investigation it was found that its business had been conducted upon a system of which carelessness and dishonesty were the prominent features.

A meeting of the creditors was held on the 16th of November, at which Mr. ROBERT BOWLES—who, in the absence of his brother, has lately had charge of the London house—and Mr. KEITH, the managing clerk, were present. By Mr. BOWLES' confession, it appeared that he had occupied himself exclusively with the entertainment of visitors in the reading-room, and that when, upon the refusal of the Union Bank of London to make further advances to BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., on the ground that the securities deposited with it had depreciated, he became aware, for the first time, that any securities whatever had been so deposited. Mr. KEITH, the managing clerk, was better informed, and at once admitted that bonds left with his house for safe-keeping, and in which BOWLES BROTHERS & Co. had not the slightest ownership, had been hypothecated at the Union Bank, and money borrowed upon their security. He insisted, however, that this was done "by Mr. BOWLES' direction," so that either Mr. BOWLES' profession of ignorance was false, or Mr. KEITH'S veracity is on a par with his honesty. To specify one particular instance of this dishonest use of bonds intrusted to the care of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., the case of Mrs. MARIA GATES, who held receipts for five thousand dollars' worth of United States bonds left by her in the safe-keeping of this house, may be cited. Mrs. GATES, through her agent, demanded of Mr. KEITH where these bonds were. "I presume that they are at the Union Bank, either at Charing Cross or the city," was the unblushing answer. He was then asked, "Were they taken either with or without her permission?" and he answered, "Without her permission," subsequently acknowledging that money had been raised upon them.

BOWLES BROTHERS & Co. is a house which has endeavored, by means which better firms would have scorned, to make for itself the reputation of being the leading American banking firm in Europe. It now appears that its clients have been robbed in the most outrageous manner, and the best excuse the head of the firm can think is that he was grossly ignorant of the business he was supposed to conduct. A more disgraceful failure, and a more disgraceful excuse, have never before come to the notice of the public.

The Brigands of Wall-Street.

Whenever a "corner" is made in Wall-street, with all its attendant evils of feverish excitement, unsettled values, commercial demoralisation, bankruptcy, and ruin, public indignation is strongly expressed, and the question, How is this rascality and mischief to be prevented? is heard on every side. For the time, everybody is interested in the answer. Many know of cases of hardship and misery springing out of these transactions, and thus their social sympathies are excited and enlisted. Others, perceiving that the tendency of such transactions is to accumulate vast wealth in the hands of a few, and those few the most unscrupulous men of the community who are not technically criminals, are alarmed on public grounds. Presently, however, the interest dies out. So far, at least, as superficial manifestations go, nothing more is heard of the matter. A great fire or an election, or some other absorbing topic, thrusts it out of sight, and the nine days' wonder is at an end. By and by, when the theme is practically dead, some bold speculator gets up another "corner." Again the Stock Exchange rocks with excitement. Again the business of the country is unsettled and impaired. Again the Press and the public cry shame, and ask each other what is to be done about it. And again a host of unfortunates are stripped to the last penny, while a bloated few sweep millions out of the street into their already overrunning coffers.

"What are we going to do about it?" The general impression is that nothing can be done, as things stand. That is, that there is no law to keep people from gambling in stocks. You cannot prevent a man, we are told, from buying for a rise, or selling for a fall. You cannot prevent his broker from operating for him on a ten per cent. margin. The great operators only do this on a very large scale. They have as good a right to turn a hundred thousand shares of stock as the little operator has to turn fifty. We all know that there is something wrong and fallacious here, something that may be rendered cruelly unjust. For your small operator cannot by any means materially affect the value of the property of others, while the great operator simply wields ruin and desolation. If by arts now familiar, or others less known, a Drew or a Gould can persuade the street to sell more of a given stock, for example, than exists, the speculator can literally dictate his own terms—as the other day, GOULD, in fact, did. It is all very well to say the sellers of short stock were foolish, and that they were not obliged to sell. But such reasoning is equally applicable to faro banks. It is contrary to good morals, however consistent with the rules of the Stock Exchange, that such a possibility should exist either on one side or the other. The point is, whether it is contrary to law. Common opinion says no, but the fact is not quite clear. It is not absolutely certain that, under the existing code, an indictment for conspiracy could not be framed and punishment enforced against such men as engineered the "Black Friday" movement, or the "North-west corner" of last November. If such legal action cannot be taken, the sooner legislative action shall be devised to cover by judicious provision all such rascally transactions, the sooner will the community be free of their wide-spread and most demoralising consequences.

This, however, does not exhaust the matter, so far as remedy or palliation goes. There is something else to be done that need not await the tardy processes of the law. The outside public only know by an occasional great explosion, like those just named, who are the honest and who the dishonest dealers of Wall-street. But the brokers and bankers of the street themselves know, and it is time that those gentlemen used their knowledge for the benefit of the public and the vindication of their own good names. They know that there is a class among them who literally live by cheating. It is idle to gloss this over or to chop logic about it. The man who proposes to squeeze money out of his neighbor by a deliberately-prepared trick, which cannot possibly be parried, is simply a swindler. This is what FISK did, and what GOULD does, and what SMITH and DREW do, whenever they get a good chance. In kind, their offense is no whit better than that of a "welsher" on a race course, or a pickpocket in a street-car; it only differs in degree. The god of these men is money. At heart they believe, as TWEED and CONNOLLY and SWEENY did, that it will buy everything—including social position; yet these swindling speculators are quite as bad morally as the swindlers of the "Ring," and, through direct ill wrought by them, and the force of their vile example, they are almost as pernicious to society.

What is needful, then, to begin with, is that society should cast them out. The time has come when the gentlemen of Wall-street and its neighborhood—the honest bankers and brokers who live and wish to live by fair means, and who do not play with cards up their sleeves—should unite to give these stock gambling "welshers" and cheats the cold shoulder. We all remember how the "Ring" and their following first laughed at the idea of being sent to Coventry in this way by respectable citizens, and how abjectly and miserably they crouched, and pleaded, and went down before the storm at last. At first they felt sure the law could not touch them, and public opinion they set at defiance. Yet public opinion toppled them from place, and branded them with indelible infamy before the slower law was ready to move. Then begin its processes against them. The infamous practices of the Wall-street brigands have gone on long enough. The impunity of these men, and the calm effrontery with which they repeat their colossal cheating, are disgracing New-York in the eyes of all the civilized world. We shall soon see whether their crimes, like others, cannot be made directly punishable by the Courts. In the mean time, all upright men connected with financial interests will honor themselves by setting a mark on the scoundrels, so that, pending legal atonement to come, they shall suffer that social ostracism which was the beginning of the end of the memorable conflagration inflicted by outraged New-York on the conspirators of Tammany.

Reform in the Lower Courts.

A correspondent writes complaining of what he calls the uselessness of the District Civil Courts of this City for the collection of small sums. As has been frequently demonstrated in these columns, the Courts in question are not only useless for nearly every practical purpose for which they were founded, but are seats of political corruption and the scene of perpetual outrages upon law and decency. Even did these District Courts afford, as they do not, cheap and speedy justice for poor suitors, and the expeditious settlement of cases involving trifling sums, they cost the community about double what they ought to do. The nine District Civil Courts of New-York require an annual average expenditure of $94,000 for each, or a total of $816,000. Of this sum, $10,000 a year is paid to each of the "Justices." The Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has an annual salary of but $8,500, and the two United States District Judges, who undertake between them the enormous judicial business which comes under Federal jurisdiction in this port, have salaries of only four thousand dollars a year. We can, therefore, safely enough assume that the United States Judges are grossly underpaid, and still find it impossible to doubt that Messrs. QUINN, KOCH, MAGUIRE, and their associates, are ridiculously overpaid. Ten thousand dollars a year is too much to pay for the most industrious and competent of civil Justices. Unfortunately, the men who at present preside over our District Courts are equally distinguished for incompetence and indolence. It is their usual custom to sit but three days a week, and seldom more than two or three hours a day. Their decisions are frequently intelligible only on the assumption of the basest motives, and their bearing in Court is, to say the least of it, not calculated to impress the spectator with much respect for the dignity of the Bench.

A bill passed without opposition through the last Legislature which helped to aggravate the abuses of these District Courts. This precious piece of legislative wisdom, known as chapter 488, conferred on the Civil Justices of this City the power of appointing a clerk and assistant clerk, at a salary of $3,000 a year each. It does not require a very intimate acquaintance with the work of these Courts to know that one-half of these clerkships were simply sinecures, to be used for the benefit of the lowest class of politicians, and involved a practical robbery of the local treasury to the amount of $37,000 a year. The stenographer attached to each of these Courts, at a salary of $3,000 a year, forms merely an excuse for extracting an additional fee from the poor people who seek justice there. In some cases, the stenographer exists only on paper, if we may judge from the indictment lately found against a District Court clerk for pretending to be the assignee of an imaginary short-hand writer, whose name the Judge caused to be inserted on the pay-roll. In some of these Courts there are three attendants, and in all of them two, in addition to an interpreter, enjoying each a salary of about $1,000 a year. One attendant and an interpreter are amply sufficient for the wants of any of the Courts in question. Then there is a janitor or janitress at $1,500 a year, who has nothing to do but draw his or her salary, as the cleaner does all the work which can possibly be imagined as falling to the lot of the more exalted functionary. The following items can and ought to be saved from the annual cost of the District Civil Courts:

Reduction on Justice's salary	$5,000
1 clerk dismissed	3,000
1 attendant dismissed	1,500
Stenographer dismissed	3,000
Janitor dismissed	1,500
Total	$12,000

The above represents the minimum annual saving that should be effected in the cost of running each Court. Such a simple and easily-accomplished reform would be equivalent to an annual saving to the tax-payers of $114,300. The District Police Courts are equally extravagant in their expenditures, and should be dealt with on principles nearly similar to those above indicated. Between the Civil and Police Courts an annual saving to the City Treasury of at least a quarter of a million of dollars can easily be effected. In these days of heavy public burdens, this ought to be inducement enough to stimulate the watchfulness of local tax-payers in regard to the legislative action which can alone effect the desired reform.

The Evil Eye.

The suggestion is frequently made, in reference to suspected criminals and known evil-doers, that "the Police should keep an eye on them." The desirability of this particular use of the policeman's eye is, in fact, universally conceded, and yet we find that recently, in the City of Buffalo, the authorities were so short-sighted as actually to endeavor to check the zeal and efficiency of a policeman who had kept a remarkably efficacious eye upon an ancient German person and his wife.

The facts were these: The German and his wife appealed to a magistrate for aid against a police officer, vaguely described as "Sim," who, in addition to his baton and revolver, was armed with the unusual weapon of an "evil eye." By the persistent use of this malevolent organ, he had reduced the suffering Germans to a condition of abject slavery to his will. He had only to look at them to send them home trembling with fear. At his fatal glance crockery and eavespipes became shattered, and ill about the ears of their owners, in the most exasperating and unexpected way. So great was the power of this singularly-endowed policeman, that water would not boil nor bread bake if he had once fixed his unholy gaze upon the stove. Since the days of Mr. Simon Tappertit, whose power of "eyeing over" Miss Miggs was frankly acknowledged by that austere virgin, no one has evinced such extraordinary optical prowess as this Buffalo policeman, whose Christian name would seem to hint his possible descent from the brave Captain of the "Prentice Knights."

Of course it was unfortunate that an unobjectionable pair of venerable Germans should be subjected to annoyance, but it is doubtful whether the Buffalo magistrate was entirely justified in persuading his petitioners that the persecuting policeman existed only in their imagination, and that no officer of the Buffalo police was provided with an "evil eye." Had he, on the contrary, boldly admitted that the evil eye was a part of the equipment of every policeman, but at the same time promised that an order should be issued forbidding any officer to cast injurious glances upon respectable Germans, an enormous amount of good might have been done. In the minds of the ignorant thieves and ruffians of this City, this policeman would now be not merely a minister of the laws, bearing the locust against evil-doers, but a being clothed with supernatural power. He would no longer be compelled to cause the small boy by the collar whom propriety demanded his removal from the scene of his objectionable pleasures, but by a single glance he could inflict upon him a paralysis which would call forth the warmest approbation of the public. Neither would he find occasion for using the locust over the head of a helpless drunkard in order to sober him, but by merely looking at him he would smite him with effectual apoplexy. Thus would the policeman's labors be diminished, and his efficacy as a terror to evil-doers, be greatly increased. If the mysterious but unappreciated "Sim" of the Buffalo police really exists, he should at once be brought to this City, and retained as instructor to the Police force, at a large salary, in the art of the evil eye.

A New Cure for Hydrophobia.

That mysterious form of madness known as hydrophobia has long been the terror of humanity and the despair of science. For its victim there is neither hope nor alleviation, except in death. Herein Nature seems to have departed from her usual rule of furnishing for every poison its antidote. The venom of the deadliest serpent may sometimes be counteracted; so simple a remedy as whisky has been found efficient in treating wounds inflicted by the rattlesnake. But the venom of a mad dog baffles all the devices of the pharmacopœia, and eminent medical authority has asserted that there is absolutely no known remedy for it. What makes the disease all the more terrible and dangerous is, that its agent is the most trusted and best beloved of domestic animals, the one that is admitted closest to man's intimacy and confidence. Poisonous serpents are confined to a comparatively small portion of the earth's surface, and even there they are not commonly met unless hunted for. But the peril of hydrophobia does not lurk in the wilderness. It lies in wait along the public ways of crowded cities; it sleeps, as it were, by every man's fireside. The faithful companion and servant that eats from his master's table, and romps with his master's children, becomes, in his hour of madness, an enemy more to be dreaded than rattlesnake or cobra.

Knowing the horrible nature of the disease and its utter hopelessness, one may pardon that popular superstition which believes that the bite of even a sane dog will result in hydrophobia, should the dog at any subsequent period go mad. Only the other day, in one of the lower Wards of the City, a dog, which had slightly bitten a child that was teasing it, was pursued to the friendly refuge of the Station-house by an angry mob bent upon killing it. The dog happened to be a valuable one, with no trace of distemper, and the Police very properly refused to give it up to the slaughter. But without doubt the parents of that child will feel the most painful anxiety for months, perhaps years, to come. This incident serves to illustrate the universal and reasonable dread of the disease. And certainly any man who should discover for it a certain cure would merit, and undoubtedly receive, a noble reward, and might fairly claim a place among the foremost benefactors of mankind.

Such a benefactor is said to come from a remote English village in Kent. Rev. Mr. BLIGH, Vicar of Birling, asserts, through the London papers, that there is in the possession of one of his parishioners an absolute and infallible specific for the disease. It is a family secret, handed down from generation to generation for hundreds of years, and jealously guarded. The reverend Vicar gives his authority for its successful use in numbers of cases, and the belief in its virtue is universal throughout Kent. Besides, what is even more to the purpose, two gentlemen of position, whose names are given, testify to the efficiency of the "Birling cure" in their own kennels, and in extreme cases. Whether it has been equally successful in the treatment of the human subject is not made clear. The motive for keeping the remedy secret is not stated.

The story has a suspicious flavor of those "mad-stones," which, from time immemorial, have evoked the easy faith of rustic communities. Yet so momentous is the subject, so urgent the necessity of finding some cure for the most terrible of diseases, that no help or hint of help from any quarter should be lightly disregarded. Mr. BLIGH'S parishioner is evidently not a very disinterested philanthropist, and nostrums are usually worthless, but the thing is at least worth the trial which the Vicar of Birling asks for it. Should it prove to be really a specific, gratitude for its discovery may perhaps indoce the world to forgive the incredible selfishness which could tranquilly make a "family secret" of a knowledge capable of lessening, to so very material a degree, the sum of human misery.

The Commencement Trousseau.

That the person who is irreverently called the "Drummer" has almost unperceived become an important part of the machinery of trade, was forcibly shown, the other day, by the fact that it was possible from the college meeting of a sufficient number of his fraternity, in the small City of Quincy, Ill., to take the first steps toward forming a National Association of Commercial Travelers. Quincy is not a place of great commercial importance, yet even here it was easy, from among those who happened to be there, to drum up "drummers" representing leading houses in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Rochester. If general notice had been given, and there had been widespread approval of the project, there would undoubtedly have been representatives present from every trade centre in the country.

Only those who travel can get an idea of the prevalence of the commercial traveler. Go where you will in the prosperous regions East or West, and you meet him. He turns up with such constantly increasing frequency, that the idea has become firmly fixed in the minds of landlords that nobody travels except the commercial traveler, and every guest, on arriving at his hotel in the inland cities, no matter how uncommercial may be his appearance, is astonished and perplexed by the order to "show the gentleman a sample room." If he has come from the Metropolis, "sample room" to his mind means a place where a poor quality of intoxicating liquor is sold, and when he protests that he never takes anything at that hour, it is explained that it was supposed he desired a room in which to show his goods samples. He thus comes first upon the fact of the commercial traveler who is afterward obtruded in all shapes upon his notice. It is found that he drops suddenly into a town or city, bearing credentials from some well-known manufacturing or mercantile house, and, if dealing in light fabrics, provided with samples of their goods. Thus equipped, he hastily "drums" the place for orders, and, after a day or two, goes as suddenly as he came, having meantime, in many cases, transacted business to the amount of thousands of dollars.

The commercial traveler speedily obtains an accurate knowledge of the idiosyncrasies of trade in all the cities, towns, and even hamlets of the land; he is soon possessed of information concerning the shortcomings of our hotels, which is invaluable, as it enables him to avoid the worst; he acquires an experience in railway traveling that enables him to select the safest and smoothest lines, or to save a few minutes of time in a journey of a thousand miles. Constant attrition with all kinds of men puts a keen edge upon his faculties, and he finds handsome gains where ordinary mortals would never expect to discover the slightest profit. In his social aspects he is a nomad who never takes root anywhere. Constantly on the road, here to-day, yonder to-morrow, he knows and is known by a multitude of people, but has few friends and fewer intimates. If he has home ties, they must necessarily sit lightly upon him, but more often he has none. He is altogether a peculiar being, and is wholly absorbed by his occupation of oiling the wheels of trade here, there, and everywhere, by continually bringing new and unexpected opportunities to every merchant's door.

There can be no doubt that the commercial traveler stimulates commerce. Under the old system, the merchants themselves went, at stated periods of the year, to the chief marts of trade to replenish their stocks; but now the commercial traveler not only saves them the journey, but is always bringing to their notice new lines of goods of which they would have been slow to hear if left to themselves. As a consequence of this, and of the competition due to the traveling system, our people throughout the country are being furnished with a better class of the necessaries of life, with new and improved appliances for home comfort, and all at lower rates than they could otherwise obtain them. In this view, the commercial traveler is doing substantial service for the cause of civilization, and we hope that the Convention called to meet in Cincinnati in July next, to form a National Commercial Travelers' Association, may have a full measure of success. Nothing is so certain as that these travelers will remain, as they have become, one of the chief means of carrying on our constantly expanding domestic commerce, and it is plainly for the public benefit that they shall be bound together by the rules of fair dealing which such an association would be sure to establish and enforce.

MINOR TOPICS.

Long and patient search would be required to find a being who is, apparently, more morose and reckless than our Broadway stage-driver. It seems to be a constant endeavor with him to run down some pedestrian who imagines he has the right to try his luck in crossing Broadway, and if, by happy chance, he does it unharmed, the driver scowls savagely at every new disappointment. But it is when he is crowded out of his proper thoroughfare by some public pageant, and is compelled to display his peculiar qualities in side streets, that the stage-driver's cynical habits are fully manifested. Then he dashes along with a disregard of life that proves him a person who may not be above the law, but is certainly on excellent terms with the Police. We are not aware that anything can be done to lessen the peril of our streets; there are laws which, being enforced, would speedily end it, but they have been so long and so openly violated that we cannot hope to see our driver taught that pedestrians have some few rights left.

A story, which of course is not true, is told of one of the Indian warriors who recently visited Washington. He was detected in the act of casting covetous glances upon the abundant tresses of a Washington young lady, and when he admitted as the interpreter that he ardently longed for her scalp, we only, that astute person made him entirely happy by purchasing a pre-

closely similar article for our own publishing. It is not pretended that the usual habit of dealing with the Indians, prior to the election of President GRANT'S admirable Indian policy, reflected much credit upon the benevolence of the whites. It was the custom to present the Indians with clothing which they did not want, and with arms which they were pretty sure to use in obtaining scalps which they did want. Had Indian Agents been supplied with cart-loads of artificial hair, they would have presented every warrior with a dozen magnificent scalps, and, while thus making him contented and happy, would have deprived him of his accustomed motive for murdering the white women of the frontier.

An eccentric person of an inventive turn of mind was drowned the other day at Newburg, in consequence of falling into the river when encumbered by a weight of metal sufficient to sink him to the bottom. Having been annoyed by highway robbers, he had conceived the plan of carrying his money and other valuables in a small iron safe, which he fastened to his person by stout iron chains. He thus manfully defied all highwaymen who were not provided with cold chisels, sledge hammers, or gunpowder; and as the risk of detection involved in knocking him down in the public street, and devoting an hour to the demolition of his safe, was altogether too great, even for the boldest robber, he went on his daily way, serenely defying the highwayman and all his tools. The weak point about this invention was the weight of iron which he was forced to carry about with him, and which finally proved his death, when he accidentally walked off a dock. As only $41 74 were found in the one dozen safes suspended about his waist, it would seem as though he might have dispensed with eleven of the latter, and thus secured himself against the fate which finally overtook him.

When the Papal forces capitulated to those of VICTOR EMMANUEL, in 1870, the Pontifical army surrendered its arms to the enemy, but it appears that besides the stock in the armories and forts, there was a very considerable reserve supply, with the necessary ammunition, within the walls of the Vatican, where it has remained to this day. The question is now raised in Rome as to what is to become of these reserves. The Italian Parliament guaranteed the inviolability of the Vatican from intrusion in the most stringent and emphatic terms, and would, under these circumstances, hesitate to force an entry; and meanwhile the Holy Father declines to enter into any communication with the King's Government, and never has drawn the payment allotted to him, although the forms of receipt for the same have long since been prepared, with all the wealth of the engraver's art.

Spain has been in a great state of excitement about what seems a small matter. When Señor Sagasta was Premier some months ago, he, at a very difficult and critical period, appropriated to the political exigencies of the Ministry $160,000 as secret-service money, the sum voted for such needs having been exhausted. This has now been made a ground of impeachment against the ex-Cabinet. Zorilla, the present Premier, deprecated such action in the strongest manner, but in vain. By a majority of sixty-four the Cortes voted that the motion for impeachment be taken into consideration. However, on the matter being referred to a committee to report on, the Government contrived to get a majority of their own friends placed upon it, and the matter may, therefore, very possibly be quashed.

The new Legislature of South Carolina, recently convened at Columbia, bids fair to wipe out, in a measure, the disgrace brought upon the State by the corruption and recklessness of its immediate predecessors. It has begun its record with measures of retrenchment and reform that elicit the warmest encomiums from the Columbia *Phœnix*, the Democratic organ of the capital. According to that paper the Legislature commenced its session by curtailing the number of paid attachés of the Legislature from five or six hundred to thirty-three. It is will follow out this reform by breaking up, root and branch, the Legislative brokerage in votes that prevailed to such an extent in the last Legislature, the *Phœnix* thinks it will establish itself in the confidence of the public, and earn the gratitude of its constituents. The same paper recommends legislation to encourage and develop the manufacturing interests of the State, the establishment of a school of agriculture, and such other progressive measures as may be deemed prudent and practicable, in view of the present crippled financial condition of the commonwealth.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Auction of the Derby Collection Last Night—Spirited Bidding—Fair Prices Realized.

The sale of the Derby-Everard paintings, at Clinton Hall, was well attended last evening, and up to 10 o'clock the bidding was spirited. The collection comprises nearly 400 paintings by the most distinguished foreign artists of the modern French, German, and Belgian schools, and the lovers of art found many worthy objects of attraction, and not a few pictures of the highest works of art on the catalogue for disposal yesterday. The sale commenced at 8 o'clock, with a "Coast Scene in Holland, by C. F. Bonus, Amsterdam, and a "Summer Calm," by the same artist, both of which were knocked down at $42 50 each, and the prices ranged from that to $3,000, according to the value of the various paintings offered. "The Education of Asse" brought $3,100. The picture is by Perrault, of Paris, and was much admired at the Paris Exhibition this year. Some magnificent pictures of landscape scenery were among the collection for sale last night, and found ready purchasers at fair prices. No. 88 on the list by Flamme, "Scene in Italy," sold for $640; and a "Venetian Scene at Midday," by Felix Ziem, Paris, realized $1,600. "Scotch Castle in a Snow-storm," by Cleveland, of London, was knocked down at $600, and "Treading Out the Wheat," by Webber, was sold at $650. "Embroideries," by Ballowlow, Paris, was purchased at $620; and there was sharp bidding for "Alpine Scenery," by Ramsay, which brought $1,000. "Children Playing Jack-stones," by Duverseer, was sold at $1,000, and "The Little Soldiers," by the same artist, went at the same price. "Spring Flowers," a beautiful painting by Levy, Paris, brought $1,000, and the next on the list, "The Young Recruit," by Brillouin, Paris, sold for $1,000. "The Young Wood-gatherers," by Seigert, went at $1,000, and the next in the catalogue, a "Woodland Scene," with cattle, by Beisch, Munich, realized $650. No. 116, a "Scene on the French Coast," by Duezar, was knocked down at $600, and "The Italian Girl," by Lenz, for which there was much competition, sold at $600. "Kolehis Leaving the Castle," by Isabey, Paris, brought $600. "The Visit to the Wounded Officer," by Escosura, Madrid, went at $1,000. "Noe: One of the Flock," by Garland, London, realized $910, and "The Learning Lovers," by Bodel, brought $600. There are yet three sales to take place, and some 300 paintings to be disposed of.

New-Hampshire Republican State Committee.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4.—The Republican State Committee met here this evening, C. G. Moore, Chairman, presiding. There was a very full attendance. The reports of the members from the different parts of the State were most encouraging for the party. The time for holding the State Convention was fixed for the 15th of January, in this city. The time and place of holding the several Counties and Senatorial Conventions were agreed upon, also of the Congressional Conventions.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

Reception Last Night by the Union League Club.

An Enthusiastic Address by William M. Evarts.

Interesting Reply by the Guest of the Evening.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, was tendered a reception last evening at the Theatre of the Union League Club. The Theatre was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the walls were hung with floral decorations bearing the words "Washburne, our heroic Minister." "Franklin, Dix, and Washburne." "Our successful mediator," &c. Presidents Grant and Saito were to have been in attendance, but as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Horace Greeley, they absented themselves. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Wm. M. Evarts, Gen. McDowell and staff, Gen. Shaler and staff, Gov. Jewell and staff, Gen. Arthur, Jackson S. Shultz, Mr. Mori, Japanese Minister; Henry Clews, Geo. Jones, Joseph Seligman, Parke Godwin, Moses Taylor, W. E. Dodge, Judge James Emott, E. Delafield Smith, Capt. Rowan, United States Army; D. B. Eaton, Marshal Sharpe, L. R. Marsh, Sinclair Tousey, Col. Frank E. Howe, J. Edwards Pierrepont, Isaac H. Bailey, J. M. Bundy, A. B. Cornell, A. B. Darling, D. B. Mellus, E. D. Cowdin, Benjamin K. Phelps, &c. At 9½ o'clock the meeting was called to order.

ADDRESS OF MR. EVARTS.

Mr. William M. Evarts then came forward and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Let us be in order while I have the honor, in the name and in behalf of the citizens of New-York, whether members of the Union League Club or not members, to introduce to you more formally than heretofore the distinguished guest of your hospitalities and festivities to-night. [Applause.] It was certainly natural, Mr. Washburne, that on the occasion of your brief visit to your country in the past autumn, in your official capacity, that your fellow-citizens should wish to exhibit their attention to your career abroad, their interest in it, their appreciation of the honor to the American name and the American nation that you have there done, and that you would derive satisfaction in their public testimony to your character and conduct. You may well suppose, Sir, that to me personally it is a matter of great satisfaction to have been selected to take some part in this manifestation; for you have not forgotten the early days when we were taught together in the same school to do what we might for the welfare, the prosperity, and the glory of the country. [Applause.] Leaving your home in the far East, you selected as your first manhood, the great region of the Mississippi Valley for the scene of your labors; but your honors have not been confined even to that wide area; but are as common property to us who live in the United States in its sense and as its representative have been identified with the reputation and public life of two hemispheres. [Applause.] I remember it was said somewhat pleasantly some years ago by a New-England traveler who penetrated to the Valley of the Mississippi, and returned elated West the more he was satisfied of the truth of the Bible statement, that the wise men came from the East. [Laughter and applause.] Your fellow-citizens in that at least region, Sir, seem to be of that opinion, [laughter,] and though we now go back so far that the memory of this youthful audience cannot accompany us, yet it is undoubtedly but an ordinary instance of the great fact, made permanent now, in the future life of this country, if there was any doubt of it before, that the American people take but little note of State alliances, or of local origin, or of local labor, provided the man rises to that point in the republic where he can be known and honored by the whole country. [Applause.] Yes, Sir, had the angular fortune going to one of the proudest and most powerful nations of Europe and making your home in the most polished capital of that country, to see suddenly intended upon the scene a Government and institutions as were to make that country more and more like your own. [Applause.] You had the great satisfaction, by the earliest possible communication of the wishes and the purposes of this country of ours, to assure the descendant French freedom that American sympathy welcomed it. [Applause.] And besides, you had what has never perhaps happened to another foreign minister representing this country, and might not happen again—you had the great satisfaction not only of proving again that good fortune to the American name and influence can not accompany, yet is undoubtedly but an ordinary instance of the great fact, made permanent now, in the future life of this country, if there was any doubt of it before, that the American people take but little note of State alliances, or of local origin, or of local labor, provided the man rises to that point in the republic where he can be known and honored by the whole country. [Applause.] Yes, Sir, had the angular fortune going to one of the proudest and most powerful nations of Europe and making your home in the most polished capital of that country, to see suddenly intended upon the scene a Government and institutions as were to make that country more and more like your own. [Applause.] You had the great satisfaction, by the earliest possible communication of the wishes and the purposes of this country of ours, to assure the descendant French freedom that American sympathy welcomed it. [Applause.] And besides, you had what has never perhaps happened to another foreign minister representing this country, and might not happen again—you had the great satisfaction not only of proving again that good fortune to the American name and influence can accompany us, yet it

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday (Wednesday, Dec. 4) was again of a very interesting character, and the attendance was large. All the auctions held were of a legal nature, but they excited a good deal of attention, and the general result was fair, although much of the property sold cheap. The following is a review of the proceedings:

James H. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the decree of Henry N. Neal, Esq., referee, disposed of the property known as No. 67 Chi-street, between Beekman and Fulton streets, containing 2 lots 25 10 feet by about 100 feet, with a four-story and basement stone building thereon, for $27,000, the purchaser being Wm. B. Duncan, plaintiff in the legal action. As described in the notice of the sale, the lot was stated to be 26.10 feet front by about 98 feet deep, with a portion of lot in rear formerly belonging to lot No. 65 Beekman-street, in size about 25 by 25, the two pieces together making one lot, as above noted. The same auctioneer also sold, under other Supreme Court foreclosure decrees, under direction of the referees named, the following City real estate: J. S. Lawrence, Esq., one four-story and basement brick tenement-house and lot—latter 25 by 98—on the west side of Avenue C, 81 feet south of Seventeenth-street, (mortgage $7,500,) sold for $13,000; purchaser, Wm. A. Throckmorton, a second mortgagee. H. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, one four-story brick tenement-house and lot—latter 25.11 by 75—on the north-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street, (mortgage and interest, $6,186,) sold for $5,700; purchaser, Frederick H. Bostz, plaintiff. John A. Mapes, Esq., referee, one four-story brick tenement-house and lot—latter 25 by 98.9—on the north side of East Thirty-seventh-street, 12 feet east of Second-avenue, (mortgage and interest, $14,500,) sold for $14,500; purchaser, John Rose, plaintiff. Same referee, one three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, with marble trimmings, and lot—latter 24 by 98.9—on the north side of East Thirty-third-street, 118 feet east of Second-avenue, (mortgage and interest, $9,186,) sold for $7,750; purchaser, Joseph Thompson, plaintiff. Same referee, one four-story brick store, flat, and lot—latter 20 by 75—on the East side of First-avenue, 83.3 feet south of Seventy-sixth-street, (mortgage and interest, $6,000,) sold for $6,000; purchaser, T. Donovan. In addition to the above, R. H. Ludlow & Co., also by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the decree of Chief-Justice C. P. Crawford, referee, disposed of six lots, forming a plot in size 101.11 by 100, situate on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street, with sixteen lots in front thereof on said street, running 100 feet in depth, for two lots in all, for $21,500. The lots were all sold in one parcel, and purchased by L. J. Phillips, Wm. Lalor, and T. Donovan, jointly. They sold cheap. The sale of 10 lots of ground on Seventy-fourth-street, between Wooster-street and South Fifth-avenue, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., did not take place, but was adjourned until Dec. 19. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

For to-day the following sales are announced, many of which are of special importance:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Exchange, at public auction, a valuable high-stoop improved dwelling, Trout house and lot, No. 122 Fifth-avenue, east side, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets; lot 22.8 by 100, house 45 feet in depth. Also eight lots in plot on south 25 ft of St. Andrew's Crescent, Westchester County, near Inwood.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, at Exchange, at public auction, a valuable but dling lot, located on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, in size 25 by 100.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at Exchange, at public auction, the four-story English basement brick and brownstone front house, No. 157 East Fifty-ninth-street, north side, 125.2 feet west of Third-avenue; lot 16.4 by 96.5. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, one lot with improvements, on the north side of East Fifty-seventh-street, 100 feet west of Lexington-avenue, and two lots with improvements on the north side of the same street, next lot but one adjoining above, 140 feet west of Lexington-avenue; size of lots as each 25.6 by 100.5.

By William Kennelly, at Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, a house and lot—latter 25 by 100—on the north side of East Sixty-eighth-street, 150 feet west of Fifth-avenue. Also, at the same time, by order of Supreme Court sale, six lots, together forming a plot in size 62 by 100 by 149 by 98, situate on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and the Bloomingdale road.

By Joseph McGuire, at Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, eight full lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, in size by 100.5.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, as a Superior Court sale, two lots, together in size 50 by 100.5, on the north side of West Eighty-eighth-street, 550 feet east of Ninth-avenue.

By R. F. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, one lot 16.6 by 100.5, with improvements, on the north side of East Fifty-eighth-street, 125.6 feet west of Lexington-avenue. Adjourned sale of the lots above noticed for sale by Messrs. Muller & Co., also of another similar sale, the premises known as No. 56 Gouverneur-street, lot 25 feet front.

By Peter J. Gunner, Jr., at the Rotunda, at 3 o'clock, a lease for twenty-one years of fifteen lots, situate on the south side of West Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, opposite the new Manhattan Market; average ground rent per year, about $270.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 289 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at a supreme Court sale in partition, a plot of land, located in the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn, and situate respectively in Nostrand, Marcy, Tompkins, Throop, Yates, Lewis, Stuyvesant, and Putnam avenues, Halsey, Hancock, and Bainbridge streets, and Madison-street, forming a portion of the estate of Lefferts Lefferts, deceased.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872.

By James H. Miller.

1 4-story and basement stone-front store and lot, No. 1,220 Broadway, and 2-story brick rear tenement-house on 28th-st.; lot, 25.10x about 108.....$40,000

1 4-story and basement brick store, tenement, and lot on Avenue C, w. s., 92 ft. s. of 17th-st.; lot, 25x75.....13,000

1 4-story brick tenement and lot on 1st-av., n. e. corner 109th-st.; lot, 25.11x75.....3,700

1 4-story brick tenement and lot on East 87th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av.; lot, 25x100.5.....14,600

1 4-story brick store, flat, and lot on 1st-av., e. s., 22.7 ft. s. 76th-st.; lot, 20x75.....8,600

1 2-story and basement brick house and lot on East 87th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av.; lot, 18x100.5.....7,700

By R. H. Ludlow & Co.

6 lots, 4th-av., n. e. corner 107th-st., with 16 lots in rear of 107th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., (12 lots in all;) avenue lots form a plot 168.11x100; street lots, each 20x100.11; sold together.....$31,500

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Amity-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Thompson-st., 23.7½ x 87.6; 2 lots.....$17,000

Boulevard, e. s., 454 9 ft. s. of 128th-st., 24.11x79; Boulevard, e. s., 498.5 ft. s. of 128th-st., 40x98.4, 19,000

Bowery, s. s., No. 227, 23x100. R. and I.....80,000

Norfolk-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100.....20,000

Orchard-st., e. s., 182.5 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 26.1 x87.6.....23,500

Stanton-st., n. s., 76.4 ft. e. of Eldridge-st., 25.4x 100.....31,000

3d-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18x68.....10,000

6th-st., s. s., 228.4 ft. e. of Avenue B, 16.8x97 one-fifth parts.....2,200

124th-st., n. s., 175.11 ft. w. of Avenue C, 14.6x103.5.....10,000

24th-st., n. s., 67.6 w. of 9th-av., 22x98.9.....20,000

27th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 1st-av., 37.6x96.9.....16,000

28th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.6x98 8; and 1 lot.....14,000

34th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9.....10,000

36th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17.2x98.9.....20,000

60th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; 61st-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.5; 61st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5.....9,000

62d-st., s. s., 48 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16x100. R. and I.....17,500

116th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; 111th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11.....18,000

114th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 125x100.11.....20,000

117th-st., s. s., 149.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.11x 100.11.....15,000

126th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x100.11.....7,200

125th-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100; 123d-st., s. w. corner Avenue St. Nicholas, 18.10x 99.11x25.9x102.9.....20,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 70th-st., 20x80.....20,000

Lexington-av., e. s., 89.5 ft. n. of 68th-st., 23x 79.10.....18,150

Sherman-av., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Emerson-st., 150x 150.....5,000

Shorthorn-av., w. s., 309 ft. w. of Dyre-av., 100 ft. n. of Boston-road, 100x100.....7,750

1st-av., e. s., 71.9 ft. s. of 112th-st., 21.4x75.....16,200

2d-av., e. s., corner 57th-st., 20.5x70.....18,000

3d-av., s. w. corner 54th-st., 20.5x70; 54th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 3d-av., 40x100.5, 3 parts.....28,000

3d-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 106th-st., 75.8x100.....27,000

7th-av., w. s., 104.11 ft. s. of 155th-st., 20.4x100.....20,000

9th-av., w. s., extending from 206th to 207th-st., 199.10x100.....5,000

9th-av., w. s., extending from 204th to 205th-st., 199.10x100.....3,000

9th-av., w. s., 99.5 ft. n. of 205th-st., 49x100.....70,000

Leases.

3d-av., No. 61, 10 years, per year.....$2,000

4th-av., No. 36, 5 years, per year.....2,150

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

PARE-AV., four story, high stoop, very elegantly furnished, $85,000.

ALSO,

WEST FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., west of and near 5th-av.; very elegantly-finished, full-size house, with handsome and costly furniture. Price saked, $100,000.

ALSO,

WEST FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., a very superior full-size house, finished in the handsomest and costliest style, $80,000.

ALSO,

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., near 5th-av., full-size, modern and costly house, built by the owner for his own occupancy, and finished three months ago; early possession; $83,500.

ALSO,

PARK-AV., a corner house, lot 30 feet wide, $110,000.

ALSO,

MADISON-AV., corner house, with elegant furniture, $75,000.

ALSO,

EAST 87TH-ST., between Madison and Park ave., full size, elegantly finished house, with stable in rear and lot through to next street, $140,000.

ALSO,

EAST 61ST-ST., between 5th-av. and Madison av., four-story, high stoop, partially furnished, $45,000.

ALSO,

NO. 3 WEST 37TH-ST., full size, four-story, high stoop, brown-stone house, $80,000.

ALSO,

EAST 37TH-ST., near 5th-av., full size brown-stone house, $50,000.

ALSO,

EAST 87TH-ST., between Park and Madison ave., full size, brown-stone, new house, $80,000, or with furniture, $100,000.

ALSO,

MADISON-AV., Crown of Murray Hill, a superior, full size, brown-stone house, $80,000.

ALSO,

A very fine corner house on MADISON-AV., Murray Hill, $120,000.

ALSO,

MADISON-AV., full size, four-story, corner house, $80,000.

ALSO,

37TH-AV., Murray Hill, full size, elegant brownstone residence, $100,000.

ALSO,

Corner of 37TH-AV. AND 31ST-ST., full size house, $150,000.

ALSO,

On 37TH-AV., near 31st-st., a full size elegant house, $110,000.

For particulars and invitation apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

N. B.—A large number of dwelling-houses in the City for sale at from $15,000 to $500,000, a full list of which can be had at my office.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A—FIFTH-AV., NEAR WASHINGTON-square—High-stoop dwellings, 20x80, lot 100 feet; splendid order; handsomely furnished; only $60,000. Desirable Sailors' location. WM. E. STEVENSON & SON, Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 238 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—IN EAST 76TH-st., between 5th-av. and Fifth-av.—House four stories high, brown stone; thirty feet wide; porte cochere and stable in the rear; all in perfect order; possession May 1, 1873. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., two handsome four-story high-stoop brownstone houses. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 64½ Lispenard-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—No. 153 Columbia-st., three-story high-basement house; very convenient residence for a party doing business in New-York; only $16,000; to close an estate. Apply or address R. C. READ, Executor, No. 129 East 26th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOTEL TO LET, FURnished, except part of the furniture, which is for sale, situated in the best part of the main street; contains forty-eight rooms, bar-room, large ladies' parlor, with six tables, and large stables. WALTER H. SMITH, Orange, N. J.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, ROPEWALKS, LUMBER-YARDS, &c.—LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of lots on Newtown Creek, near East River, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn Cities; prices $500 to $1,000; terms easy. Apply to S. E. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 25 East 26th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE THIS DAY AT 12 M.
WILLIAM TREAT BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Will sell, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the MOST valuable Central Park CORNER lot,

5th-av., S. E. Cor. 90th-st.,

25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, directly in front of the entrance to the Park, and 50 feet below Inverness path and road for pedestrians, 100 feet above tide-water; the highest point on the avenue. Terms easy. Maps at No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 238 5th-av.

LODI PRINT WORKS IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the company; unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned, or to WILLIAM D. BEALS, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, No. 52 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT—NO. 138 EAST 30TH-st., at auction.

Adrian H. Muller, R. R. Wilkins & Co., will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—The four-story English basement, brick and brown stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between 3d and Lexington ave., and known as No. 138; house contains modern improvements, and is arranged in flats.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WELL SELLABLE REAL ESTATE ON FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee;) the valuable store and commonly property north-east corner Canal and Mulberry sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE Sales-room, No. 128 5th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

Also,

Splendid lots at High Bridge, Westchester County, in vicinity of Arcularius' and Judge Smith's houses.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSE TO LET.—LEASE AND FURNIture, which is to purchase corner; for sale; location and terms of rent very desirable for possession. Apply to R. H. JOHNSON, No. 42 Dey-st.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, No. 40 East 20th-st.—Thirteen rooms; in perfect order; $2,000. Apply at No. 126 East 22d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 28, 29, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MERKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

BUILDING WANTED TO LEASE—For a large, first-class business; at least 75,000 square feet of floor-room required; would purchase or have a building erected; location, 14th to 42d-st. 3d to 9th-avs. Address BUILDING, Times Up-town Office, No. 544 West 23d-st.

WANTED—STORE, (FIRST FLOOR,) BROADway, between 14th and 28th sts., or 6th-av., between 20th and 28th sts. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 64½ Lispenard-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 a. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 312 BROADWAY, New-York, Nov. 30, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the 7th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 3d day of January, 1873.

J. B. KNAPP, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. HEUSTADTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 63 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of June, 1872.

HENRY NEUSTADTER,
Executor.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1872.

PHOEBE SMITH, Executrix.
CLARENCE H. SMITH,
SAMUEL P. BELL, Executors.

jy18-lawtenTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MOREA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 23 Union-square, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of September, 1872.

PENELOPE MOREA, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchins, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE OTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of John Gartelman, No. 203 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 5th day of August, 1873. Dated New-York, the 5th day of August, 1872.

HENRY OTTER,
JOHN GARTELMAN,
Executors.

au5-lawtenTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. BANKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1872.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Executrix.

nl5-lawtenTu*

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

THE MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are secured on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, secured to large business and to grow future. THE BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE

National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
H. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
H. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:
$41,000 WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
93,000 JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
50,000 ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
37,000 ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
95,000 CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
50,000 CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000 GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 72 WILLIAM-ST.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bonds investments.

Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,265,600; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1873, $1,265,600.

Balance has been redeemed.

Choice lots for sale below par by

PITCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL CO., NOS. 9 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872.

Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 7 to Dec. 10 inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

DESTROYED IN THE GREAT FIRE.—In the Boston fire of the 9th and 10th of Nov., 1872, certificate No. 208, for fifty shares of the capital stock of the Silver Mining Company of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, standing in the name of A. W. Spencer. All persons are hereby called upon to show cause, at the office of said Company, No. 28 Broadway, New-York City, why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu thereof.

A. W. SPENCER.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Ryttenhouse Mining Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at No. 32 Williamst., room No. 15, on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., between 12 and 1 P. M.

WM. D. BEALS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

A FIRST LIEN

ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,

ONLY $15,000 PER MILE.

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable in October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned.

WILLIAMS & MORTWICK,
Bankers, No. 42 Wall-st., New-York.

GUARANTEED BONDS
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND
AND
FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard," at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and forms a part of the Pan Handle and Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Price 90 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the Canada guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the same mentioned below have been applied from time to time to the Commissioners of the Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, 44 Hamilton, Union Chambers, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company.....$1,000 22
Detroit, Red River and Illinois Railroad Company.....4,686 33
Total.....$5,686 55

DUPONT PERRIER,
Dec. 3, 1872. Great Western Railroad, of Canada.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, 41 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from NOV. 23 to DEC. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

WM. A. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP.
SOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered Bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, to prepare for the payment by check of the semi-annual interest due Jan. 1, 1873.

The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the close of the books, a coin check for the amount of interest due him.

All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to this office immediately.

The books will be reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE-BRICK STONE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 248 Broadway, Dec. 19, 1872.

The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 9d to the 19th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES W. DARLING, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the seventh (7th) day of December, 1872, for the supply of one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds of Fresh Beef and one hundred thousand pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required.

The beef must be of good quality, and equal to the grade necessary to make the best mess beef, and be delivered in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters. The vegetables must be of the best quality the market affords, and the beef and vegetables must be offered for by the pound.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required as one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each bill, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation with good and sufficient sureties, as above, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and the guarantee of the sureties to any proposal will be considered as void if any proposal under the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, and unless the certificate shows that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles he offers to supply is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that the contract will expire at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, without regard to the quantities which may have been delivered, and that the delivery of the stipulated quantity of either article shall be discontinued before that date, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, as the option of the department.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-Director United States Navy.

CLIFTON-HOUSE, New-York.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 5, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Dec. 5, for a lease to the Government, for the term of one year, of the second story and a fire-proof building or buildings connected, for the accommodation of merchandise at this port.

In the said buildings there will be required 80,000 superficial square feet for the cellings to the first and less than ten feet high and the floors clear and unobstructed, except by supporting columns and posts.

In addition to the above there will be required 60,000 superficial square feet for examination rooms and offices, as follows:

15 Examination Rooms, 40 by 100 feet each.
1 Examination Room, 40 by 50 feet.
1 Examination Room, 25 by 40 feet.
3 Examination Rooms, 25 by 30 feet each.
1 Examination Room, 20 by 30 feet.
1 Examination Rooms, 15 by 20 feet each.
1 Examination Room, 15 by 20 feet.
3 Offices, 15 feet square each.
24 Offices, 15 feet square each.
1 office, 25 by 30 feet each.
1 office, 20 by 30 feet each.

The examination rooms and offices to be well lighted and ventilated; two receiving doors and four delivery doors required and sufficient steam-power to keep the cairs building and operate five elevator cranes.

Proposals for the lease of rooms containing substantially the same or equivalent accommodations will be considered.

C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TENDERS FOR CARS.

The Directors of the Above Company desire tenders for the following cars, provided early delivery can be had:

50 Double-deck cars.
100 Stock cars.
200 Box cars.
200 Flat cars.
10 Standard "Blue line" cars.

Specifications and forms of Tender for Cars," and addressed to the undersigned, are invited on or before the 7th of December, 1872.

JOSEPH PEASE, Treasurer.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, Nov. 29, 1872.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 6TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, New-York, Nov. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 6th-av. improvement between 45th and 79th sts., will be received by the undersigned at this office until 3 o'clock of Dec. 16, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 20th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. FRAUT,
J. C. BOUKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 6th-av. Improvement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-town Office, No. 544 West 23d-st., Junction Broadway and 8th-av And the "

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor, each way.

ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 9 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

These powerful steamships are of unusual capacity, and passengers will find every comfort and convenience.

RATES, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Social Hall and Promenade in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.
Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, the Cape, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For insertion of these and other information apply at the Company's Office, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 4.	Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 25
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 11.	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1
Calabria, Wed'day, Dec. 18.	Parthia, Wed'day, Jan. 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at low rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Hamburg and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
Steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris street.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, HEWETT.....Wednesday, Dec. 25, at 12 M.
GREECE, TRUMAN.....Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 7½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, LAWRENCE.....Saturday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.
ERIN, BRAGG.....Saturday, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M.

These steamships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage $75.....$75 and $80, currency
Intermediate.....$50
Steerage.....$30
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, the Cape, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

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Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, the Cape, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For insertion of these and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND CONNECTIONS TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Sailing every THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at Noon. Pier No. 29, North River, at 5 P. M. The steamships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 3.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 5.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through Passage tickets and Bills of lading issued in connection with all the railroads and steamboats to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Chester, and all points on the Chester and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Freight taken at moderate rates. 25 PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 277 Washington, corner of Warren street.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to

CHARLES L. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M. the Boston via shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 9:05 A. M.; 5:05 and 9:05 P. M.
For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:22, 9:10 P. M.
For Hartford and Springfield, 9:05 A. M.; 12:22, 9:10, and 9:30 P. M.
For Newport, R. I., 9:05 A. M.
For Connecticut River Railroad, 9:30 A. M., 12:22 P. M. to Greenfield; 9:30 P. M. to Monumental and White Mountains.
For Shore Line Railway, at 9:05 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:22, 9:05 to New-London and Norwich, 9:10 P. M. to Stonington.
For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 9:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 5:05 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.
For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 9:05 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.
For Housatonic Railroad, 9:05 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 5:05 P. M., and 9:30 P. M. to Waterbury.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 9:05, 9:05, and 5:05 A. M., 12:22 and 4:30 P. M.
For Shuttle Meadow Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 12:22, 4:30, and 5:05 P. M.
For New-Canaan Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 12:22, 4:30, and 5:05 P. M.
Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 5:05 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on separate lines. Drawing-room cars attached to the 9:05 A. M., 12:22 and 5:05 P. M. trains.
Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d st. and 4th av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Company, No. 349 Broadway, No. 1 Astor-house, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from their residences.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Meeker Street, and Riverside—7, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 6:20, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.
For Boonton, Rockaway, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 6:20 P. M.
For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30, 6:20 P. M.
For Suffern, Sloatsburg, Tuxedo, Monroe, Smith's, Otisville, Middletown, and Unionville—9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For Newburgh, Cornwall, Highland Mills, Salisbury Mills, Campbell Hall, Goshen, Chester, Howells, Otterdale, Florida, Greenwood Lake, Warwick, Monroe, Oxford, Port Jervis, Deposit, Callicoon, Cochecton, Damascus, Honesdale, Scranton, and Great Bend—9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For Newburgh, Cornwall, Highland Mills, Salisbury Mills, Campbell Hall, Goshen, Chester, Howells, Otterdale, Florida, Greenwood Lake, Warwick, Monroe, Oxford, Port Jervis, Deposit, Callicoon, Cochecton, Damascus, Honesdale, Scranton, and Great Bend—9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For Pompton, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30, 6:20 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Meeker Street, and Riverside—7, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 6:20, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 6:20, 6:30, and 11:30 P. M.

Passage tickets and Bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

H. D. DOWNING, Agent A. G. G. R. R.
GEORGE HINGA, Agent C. R. R.
No. 239 Broadway. No. 629 Broadway.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK TO
DEMERARA.
CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:
MANDINGO, 1,500 tons.....Nov. 16 and Dec. 21
ESSEQUIBO, 1,500 tons.....Nov. 23 and Dec. 31
LAGOS and GUNGA.

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER. These vessels are of unusually large capacity, and offer to the public a first-class line of steamers, having large and well-ventilated state-rooms and superior accommodations, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners. No. 76 South-st., New-York.

For freight or passage apply to
E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents.
No. 79 South-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 9th of every month.

STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS.....Saturday, Dec. 7, 1872
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Jan. 25, '73
RIO DE JANEIRO, Capt. THELEFAUGH.....Feb. 25

These splendid steamers sail on regular days of the month between New-York, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL
FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steamship Company sailing every fortnight on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:

CHESAPEAKE CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS.....Dec. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON.....Dec. 26
ORIENTAL CITY, Capt. J. CURTIS.....Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

The Bank of Ireland is prepared to issue Drafts on its No. 34 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 36 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, Fourth-av. and 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:00, 9:00 (Ex.,) 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 2:00 (Ex.,) 3:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:35 (Ex.,) and 6:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:00, 9:00 (Ex.,) 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 2:00 (Ex.,) 3:05, 4:30, 5:05, 6:00 (Ex.,) and 9:30 P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:05, 4:30, and 5:05 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:00, 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:05, 4:30, and 5:05 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:00, 9:00 (Ex.,) 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 2:00 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 4:30, 5:05, 6:00 (Ex.,) and 9:30 (Ex.) P. M.

For Stamford, 7:00, 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:05, 4:30, 5:05, and 9:30 P. M.

For Greenwich, 7:00, 9:00 (Ex.,) 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 2:00 (Ex.,) 3:05, 4:30, 5:05, 6:00 (Ex.,) and 9:30 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 8:10, 9:55, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 2:35, 3:45, 4:55, 5:05, 6:00, 7:30 P. M.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3:00 P. M. Monday, Nov. 25, 12:00 M.
Thursday, 21st, 3:00 P. M. Wednesday, 27th, 9:00 P. M.
Friday, 22d, 3:00 P. M. Thursday, 28th, 9:00 P. M.
Saturday, 23d, 3:00 P. M. Friday, 29th, 10:00 A. M.
Monday, 25th, 3:00 P. M. Saturday, 30th, 10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9:00 A. M. Monday, Dec. 9, 9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 5th, 10:30 A. M. Wednesday, 11th, 9:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East, Connecting and Narragansett Railroad.—Sara, St. Lawrence leaves Catharine-slip at 11 noon, and 12 night.

FISHKILL, NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.
—Shortest and best route—Only line New-Haven at 9:15 and 11:45 P. M. connecting with road.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED JULY 19, 1872.
Office, No. 141 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
CASH ASSETS.....$270,275

DIRECTORS.

WM. LAFFERTY, CH. G. LAMSON,
KARL B. HANCOCK, JAMES LAWSON,
H. W. HELDRETH, FRANCIS LELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN, CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JOS. H. BLOSSOM, ROBERT MURRAY,
JOHN BRYAN, ANDREW MOUNT,
T. B. CODDINGTON, JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. C. COLLINS, GEO. L. NICHOLS,
HENRY DAY, P. PATSON,
DAVID DOWS, G. W. POLLOM,
DENNING DUER, WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
W. H. FOGG, W. BODMAN,
FREDERICK GANS, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. E. GETTY, MARCUS SPRING,
JOHN GIHON, ROBERT SQUIRES,
PRESTON S. HODGES, E. B. SAGE,
REUBEN W. HOWES, JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT, JAMES S. STURGIS,
J. B. KITCHING, WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON
LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RADNELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.—The RESOLUTE has had its share of the unlooked for conflagration losses, but its long and varied experience and perils which have environed the insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to meet every just liability, as the records will show. Indeed one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid his loss 120 cents on the dollar, or that he was paid the highest premium on the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF
THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,
No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital . . . $150.000
Assets 240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Errors having been made in publishing losses of insurance companies by the fire in Boston, the President and Directors of this Company deem it expedient and proper to inform the public that the whole amount of risks this Company has in the burnt district in Boston is $105,000; that if this amount is a total loss, the Company will pay it promptly and still have a handsome surplus remaining over and above its capital. From such information as can be obtained, it is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $70,000.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO MUTUAL LIFE POLICY-HOLDERS.

Every policy-holder effected. A complete statement of the present policy and purposes of the management of the Mutual Life given in the INSURANCE TIMES EXTRA, No. 621. Distributed gratis. Copies forwarded by post on receipt of stamped envelope.

INSURANCE TIMES OFFICE,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 165 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1872.

In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 15, 1872, the stockholders of the TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, ($75,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

In case of failure to pay said assessment at or before the time above named your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 8, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York Fire Insurance Company are hereby required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1872.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.
Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished. SCRIP OF COMPANIES in Compromise Fund, and the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES BY

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 9 Pine-st., Second.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.

AN ELECTION OF THIRTY DIRECTORS
of the Company for the ensuing year, and an Inspector, for the next succeeding year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 152 Broadway, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, proximo, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES TERRANOE, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. R. H. SIMMONS,

are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, and are the fastest and most reliable boats running between New-York and Boston. Tickets and state-rooms can be secured at the office of the Company, No. 3 Pier 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., and at the office, No. 192 Broadway; also, at the office of the Company, No. 214 Washington-st., Boston. Baggage checked through. Freight taken as low as by any other route. For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office of the Company.

J. R. KENYON, Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—
The most elegant and commodious steamers in the world. The NEW JOHN DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock, (or on the arrival of cars from Canal-st.,) connecting with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West, North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
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Thursday, 21st, 3:00 P. M. Wednesday, 27th, 9:00 P. M.
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Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9:00 A. M. Monday, Dec. 9, 9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 5th, 10:30 A. M. Wednesday, 11th, 9:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East, Connecting and Narragansett Railroad.—Sara, St. Lawrence leaves Catharine-slip at 11 noon, and 12 night.

FISHKILL, NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.
—Shortest and best route—Only line New-Haven at 9:15 and 11:45 P. M. connecting with road.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 20 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 23d day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect five trustees of said Cemetery.

DEC. 5, 1872. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

A MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building.

JOHN B. GAYLY, Recording Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLAGES—STEAM MARBLE MANTEL MANufacturer, 1,184 and 1,186 11th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, &c. Prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant. Designs of slate work of every description; marbles and wood mantels. T. R. STEWART & CO., No. 128 and 130 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AS ASSISTant teacher in Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, Long Island. Requisites, Christian character, scholarship, experience and zeal to the advancement of boys. Address, with full particulars, testimonials and references, H. T. MACK, Principal.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the following offices:
No. 104 West Fourteenth-st., near Seventh-av.
No. 324 West 42d-st., corner of 8th-av.
No. 338 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS,
for Broughams, T-Carts, and Landaus, new, and of best quality and style, for sale at stable, No. 104 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-seat Wagonettes, pleasure Light Rockaways, and every other style family carriages; reduced prices; second-hand rockaways, dog carts, pony phaetons, buggies, brett, coupe rockaways, &c.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 633 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, EVERY Description, new and second-hand; several left from last year, slightly soiled, for sale cheap; all sizes; carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 633 Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap-robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. McGINUS BROTHERS, No. 194 Fulton-st., near William.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES P. HIND, plaintiff, against CHARLES G. F. BOWLES, E. Gerden Bowles, William B. Bowles, Nathan Appleton, John Doe, and Richard Roe, constituting the firm of Bowles Brothers & Co., defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1872.

SIMON LEVY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MORAND MURINGER, plaintiff, against THERESE MURINGER, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 32 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $672 12, with interest from the 30th day of June, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1872.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLOTTE E. READING, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. READING, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of October, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer or the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 22, 1872.

BANGS & NORTH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of December, 1871.

BANGS & NORTH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MICHAEL J. QUIGG and DAVID C. RANCKINE, plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. BIRD and ROBERT BIRD, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 79 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eleven cents, with interest from the 20th day of June, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1872.

O. F. & J. C. SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 79 Nassau-street.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—GEORGE A. FELLOWS against MICHAEL HIGGINS.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 32 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $672 12, with interest from the 30th day of June, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 24, 1872.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLOTTE E. READING, plaintiff against CHARLES H. READING, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of October, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer or the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 22, 1872.

BANGS & NORTH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of December, 1871.

BANGS & NORTH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MICHAEL J. QUIGG and DAVID C. RANCKINE, plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. BIRD and ROBERT BIRD, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 79 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eleven cents, with interest from the 20th day of June, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1872.

O. F. & J. C. SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 79 Nassau-street.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—GEORGE A. FELLOWS against MICHAEL HIGGINS.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 32 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $672 12, with interest from the 30th day of June, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 24, 1872.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MORAND MURINGER, plaintiff, against THERESE MURINGER, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 32 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $672 12, with interest from the 30th day of June, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 24, 1872.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLOTTE E. READING, plaintiff against CHARLES H. READING, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of October, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer or the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 22, 1872.

BANGS & NORTH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of December, 1871.

BANGS & NORTH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MICHAEL J. QUIGG

GONE TO HIS REST.

The Funeral Ceremonies Over Mr. Greeley's Remains.

Impressive Services at the Church of the Divine Paternity.

Solemn and Interesting Scenes at the Church and Grave.

The funeral of Horace Greeley, yesterday, was a memorable event in the history of the City. Although the funeral services were not to commence till 10½ o'clock, the doors of the church were besieged by anxious crowds as early as 9 o'clock, and the Police had great difficulty in keeping the throng in proper order. When the doors were opened, a few minutes after 10, it took but a few seconds to fill the galleries. The body of the church was reserved for the special mourners and the invited guests. Many floral emblems had been added to those already in the church on the previous evening and which were described in the TIMES of yesterday. A large plow, in flowers, had been placed outside the chancel-rail, a little to the right; the emblems of faith, hope, and charity, the floral tribute of Mr. Richard Schell; a fine cross, the offering of Gen. Sutler; a standing basket, with cross and crown, sent by the Lincoln Club; with wreaths, baskets, harps and other emblems, were conspicuous around the chancel, and the sweet-scented flowers of which they were composed, filled the whole church with their fragrance.

A few minutes before 11 Mr. Beren, the organist, commenced a voluntary, and she softly-subdued tones of the organ soon stilled to silence the bustle and continuous whispering which had been going on in the crowded galleries shortly after the delegations from the various societies and clubs began to arrive. A committee of twenty from the Union League Club filed into the church and took seats on the left side; then came members of the Typographical Society, wearing their scarfs; Gen. Cochrane and members of the Common Council, bearing their staves of office draped in mourning. Gov. Hoffman and staff entered and took seats inside the chancel-rail on the left. A general movement among the people in the galleries indicated the entry of President Grant. He came accompanied by Senator Wilson, Gen. Sheridan, Secretary Robeson, and others. Vice-President Colfax was also in the church, and among other well-known gentlemen were the following: Senator Conkling, Gen. Dix, Senator Carl Schurz, Gov. Parker, Gov. Jewell, Lyman Tremain, Minister Washburne, Collector Arthur, Senator Tipton, Samuel Bowles, Judge Monell, Commissioner Van Nort, George W. Childs, ex-Gov. Ward, ex-Gov. Ashley, Judge Brady, Mayor Hall, Hon. Mr. Barker, Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, Hon. John V. Gridley, Gen. Merritt, Judge Monell, Gen. McQuade, John A. Green, John A. Foster, Major-Gen. Shaler, Gen. Blaelie, Hon. E. C. Cowdin, Gen. Barlow, Judge Larremore, Hon. John A. Hall, ex-Marshal Murray, Theodore Tilton, Hon. Jacob Patterson, Gen. Sharpe, and W. W. Harding.

On the platform behind the pulpit were Dr. Chapin, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Edward Beecher, Rev. Mr. Pullman, of Brooklyn, and other clergymen.

At 11¼ the solemn and softened strains of Chopin's funeral march were heard, as the doors of the church were flung back and the funeral cortège slowly entered and filed up the centre aisle. The casket, laden with floral emblems, was deposited on the bier in front of the pulpit. The pall-bearers were Chief-Justice Chase, Senator Trumbull, Thurlow Weed, T. Chamberlin, Rev. Dr. Bright, Wm. Orton, D. W. Bruce, Sinclair Tousey, Dudley S. Gregory, A. J. Johnson, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, John R. Williams, Senator Fenton, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Rabb. Bonner, R. M. Hoe, Peter C. Baker, J. G. Lighthody, Chas. S. Storrs, John R. Storrs.

Immediately after the pall-bearers came the two daughters of Mr. Greeley, both in deep mourning. Then other members of the family, who were followed by the editorial and reportorial staff of the *Tribune*, the New-York Associated Press, and the American Press Association.

The choir then commenced the Psalm "De Profundis." At its conclusion Dr. Chapin read selections from Scripture appropriate to the occasion. As he concluded with the triumphant exclamation, "O death, where is thy sting! O grave, where is thy victory?" a low, yet distinct sigh re-echoed the words, and the congregation were ready to hear the song from the Messiah, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

When the last notes of Miss Kellogg's voice had died away, Mr. Beecher took his place in the pulpit and commenced his address, but so much was he overcome by emotion that his first sentences were almost inaudible.

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

There is no man, said Mr. Beecher, who dies whose death is not momentous. Mid sobs and tears and reverent choushis he is laid in the tomb. But I know of no one who has gone recently, or who will go for a long time to come, bearing with him so much sorrow, so much kindness of thought, so many tender recollections, so much that should be instructive. Who is this man bearing all the civic honors that the land can give? Is he one whose wealth made him a prince in beneficence? But he was not rich in life. Is this a man gifted with all the kindness of heart and singular dignity of administration who made every man his friend who came near him? But he was a man of war, and filled the land with fierce controversies, who died without title or place, save in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. The Government itself stands helpless, and the highest representative and Chief Magistrate of this great people bows his head in infinite sympathy in the presence of the dead. We forget all our differences over his bier. Is it because of that strained charity which lays aside all criticism in the presence of death, as prohibiting contrast of man to talk about? We differ today as much as we did a month ago when the whole land was full of clamor, and yet, he who was the chief mark of adverse criticism is today in tears and sorrow the object of every set of reverence. Is it because the man is more than a professional man—not a candidate for the Presidency, not an editor, but a man possessing all that belonged to the essential manhood. And when we consider the wonderfully dramatic scenes connected with his later life, when affliction after affliction came upon him; when each incident is calculated to evoke sympathy, you are brought to express your honor and reverence for Horace Greeley. It is given to very few men—the Divine Jesus being a notable instance—to have their thoughts go on as institutions working down through generations; such men are masters of men, and masters of mind, but they are very few. Most men are great by their circumstances, and great by the exertions of powers which have application by reason of transient circumstances. There are others who are great because their family feelings and ties are permitted to mingle their lives so that they live in others. This is the work that has been done by him that will work no more among us. For thirty years he built for himself no outward monument, no long line of literary efforts, no immense estate, nothing; but for thirty years that heart has meant well by every human being, and has given some drops of his blood to countless multitudes, until today, between two oceans, every man, woman, and child has felt the influence of the life of Horace Greeley. What masters is now that in political economy he was on one side, and you on the other, and that in the struggle of life he was on one side, and you were on the other. Horace Greeley gave his life to education, to industry, to humanity—especially toward the poor and unfriended. He was free for the last, tongue for the dumb, and love for the blind. For thirty years he labored for intelligence, for an honester life, for a nobler manhood, and though he may not be remembered by those memorials that surround the names of others, he will ever be remembered by the latest generations in our land. The harvest of his life has been gathered, and the wheat is garnered. Is reappears in the school-boy, in the pioneer, in the settler of the distant West, and in the young thriving men of our villages and towns. His life has gone into others, and he has become a national possession. Today we hear testimony to those noble truths that had no conspicuity in his life-time, for in the conflicts of the time we gave no estimate to those noble qualities and true manhood in him. Today we are speaking kindly; today we are all asking what things may we do to praise him purely and justly. Oh, you, to learn no lesson in this! Do you not give yourself too much to passion, and too little to Divine praise? How sad is the way that leads to the grave; but when that grave opens, may God grant that in the solemnity of death thoughts in which we have gathered here, it may be our happy lot that when we die, angels shall open the gates and receive us to the glory of the Lord.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's remarks, the choir sang the hymn, "Sleep Thy Last Sleep," and the address by Dr. Chapin followed. To the first part of this, the congregation listened calmly, but as the speaker warmed with his subject, and referred to his personal knowledge of the deceased, the attention of his hearers became fixed.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. CHAPIN.

One month ago many of us now present, met in this place to express our sympathy with one who sat with bowed face and quivering lip, a heart-stricken mourner for his life. Today, as in the freshness of his great sorrow, he is to lie by her side. The shadow of death through which he was then passing has enfolded him. I cannot attempt here now to unfold the life or estimate the worth of Horace Greeley. Such an attempt would, on the one hand, be premature, and, on the other hand, is unnecessary—premature because the traits and lessons of the great life can best be summed up and fixed in history in calmer moments, when the first vibrations of grief and excitement have ceased. This work ought to be done, and I trust will be done, in the utterance of some public memorial service, which will demand and receive a much wider hearing than I can claim. I say this work of appreciation is unnecessary, because it has already been done. There have been but few instances in our history when the salient points of a man's character have been so instinctively apprehended—but few occasions where the expressions of regret and regard have been so spontaneous, so widespread, and so genuine. The record of Mr. Greeley's life, like his person, was known everywhere. The eulogies of his life pouring in from every quarter of the land are not made of artificial rhetoric—they are genuine. The tears shed by country firesides and in distant States, as under the shading drapery on these walls, are not conventional tears. They are no official symbols of sorrow that hang around us—they represents the people's thought, and are twined about the people's heart. The affection and regret for the dead is not attributable merely to intellectual ability, large and undeniable as it is undoubtedly was in the present instance. It is not to official station, because he held none. The will of the people, expressed through the Electoral College today, will decree that he held no such station. No, my friends, the attraction in the instance is the magnetism of simple goodness. I need not say that Mr. Greeley's heart was as large as his brain, that love for humanity was the ruling element of his nature. This was so complete, so perfect in him, that he touched all sides of humanity, so to speak, and he possessed one of the kindest faces ever worn by men, the expression of which was gentleness itself. The hundreds of poor, toil-worn men who yesterday pressed through the crowd to take a last look of that worn countenance, were moved by no curiosity—they came there not to gaze at the face of a great journalist or a famous politician; they were drawn by the conviction that he was the poor man's friend. The sympathetic champion of workingmen who had struggled through their existence and had never forgotten their friend. Mr. Greeley's public action was directed to the same impulse. He enlisted in the service of every humane act, and not only did it inspire him against oppression and bias and mistrust of every kind, but he made his exceptionally generous and tolerant. Some asserted he erred on the side of mercy against justice—perhaps so, but if one erred at all it was better he should give way on the side of mercy. Whatever may have been the mistakes of him who lies before us, there was no mistake as to the sincerity of that truthful principle which inspired his labors and characterized his life. He enlisted in a war from which there was no discharge. He contended against what he believed to be wrong, inspired no hate by the goodness of his heart than by the strength of his mind. He strove for what he believed to be right until his mind and heart gave way, and mark'd by the scars of battle he lies upon the field. His work in life was eminently a practical one. Goodness was no mere sentiment with him, it was an organic force. There may be those who regarded him as what they called a visionary man. For my part I am thankful for that vision that rises upon such solid ground of usefulness and precipitates such complete results. No man was less given to mere idle speculation by speech or pen, or used more telling words with such great effect. How wide, how manifold was the circle of interest which he touched. How close to men's homes and bosoms and affections are his works, how many minds has he instructed with practical wisdom, how many rights has he stimulated with wholesome energy, how many young men gratefully acknowledge him their teacher and guide. What various interests of art, of labor, of education, of temperance, of domestic purity and freedom, miss him and mourn for him today. Wielding with so much power the mightiest engine of the time, placed in an editorial chair which, to-day, whether for good or evil, exerts an influence greater than any seat or throne on earth, he used it for his own purposes, but he never made it the stimulant to wickedness or the vehicle of a single social wrong. His work was wide and various—so wide and various this spectacle here today attests. Here are represented men of all shades of opinion and political thought, but all cheerfully claim fellowship with him in patriotic sincerity, and testify that, while Horace Greeley had many antagonists, he had no enemies. His death was a fitting close to his distinguished and eventful life. What a triumph over death!—"I know that my Redeemer liveth." And what true holiness and greatness was symbolized in those words. Dr. Chapin concluded by an eloquent panegyric on the Christian character of Mr. Greeley.

When the prayer which followed the address had been finished, the hymn, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," was sung with much feeling by Miss T. Werneke. Dr. Chapin then gave the benediction; and as the pall-bearers took their station in the centre aisle, preparatory to the removal of the body, the choir took up the chant, "O What is Life!" This chant was deeply impressive, and while it continued all were bowed in reverential silence.

The order of procession in departure was as follows:

Pall-bearers, bearing the casket.
Immediate relatives of the deceased.
The President and staff.
The Governor and suite.
The Tribune staff.
The members of the Typographical Society.
The Common Council.
Other representative bodies, and citizens generally.

FROM THE CHURCH TO THE GRAVE.

The services had hardly concluded when Superintendent Kelso instructed Capt. Gunner and the other officers of the Police Department to prepare for the march. Space was immediately cleared in front of the church, and Misses Ida and Gabrielle Greeley, escorted by Messrs. Carpenter and Sinclair, passed into the mourning coaches which were in waiting. Then President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Vice-President-elect Wilson, and Senator Roscoe Conkling appeared on the steps of the church. The vast crowd of ladies congregated on the lower steps of the church pushed forward to obtain a closer view of the distinguished party, and it was only by pressing through the crowd, aided by the Police, that the President reached his carriage. The procession was then formed by Superintendent Kelso in the following order: Advance guard of Broadway Squad, under Capt. A. J. Allaire; Mayor Hall, Superintendent Kelso, Inspectors Walling, Dilks, and McDermott; Fourth Precinct Police, under Capt. Ulman, as escort; detail of Firemen, under Engineer Shea; Rev. Dr. Pullman, in carriage; pall-bearers, in five coaches; hearse; family relatives, in coaches; President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Vice-President-elect Wilson, and Secretary Belknap; Guard of Honor, under Sergt. Tusk, of the Broadway Squad; Governors State of New-York, New-Jersey, and other States, in carriages; Trustees staff, Typographical Society; Union League Club; Common Council, Lambs' Club, Liberal Republican Committee, Union Republican General Committee, Tammany Hall General Committee, Simeon Cameron Club, citizens in coaches. Fifth-avenue was lined with persons, and the sidewalks were full to overflowing—so much so that the Police had to keep back the crowd of citizens. The windows of the houses were occupied by ladies, who watched the pageant with seeming interest. Many of the houses were either draped with black or had flags flying at half-mast. At Fourteenth-street and down Broadway the crowd on the sidewalks was simply indescribable. It seemed as if every citizen had turned out to do honor to the dead. Thousands and thousands of men, women and children had evidently been waiting for the advent of the procession for hours. A great many of the stores and stoops were draped with crape, the greater number of the stores were closed, and the day seemed to be a holiday as far as the merchants of New-York were concerned. At Union-square, Houston-street, the Astor House and Wall-street, the crowd assembled was especially noticeable for its density. The Police arrangements during the day were admirable. On reaching the Hamilton Ferry, President Grant, Gov. Hoffman, and the greater part of the notable persons drew out of the line of the procession. Seventy-five carriages crossed the Hamilton Ferry with the hearse. On reaching the cemetery, the hearse was driven to the Greeley plot situated on plot No. 2,544, fronting on Oak-avenue. Rev. Jas. M. Pullman, of the Brooklyn Universalist Church, delivered a brief and appropriate prayer, and the casket containing Mr. Greeley's remains was lowered into the vault. Miss Ida Greeley, going into the vault, laid an ivy wreath on the casket. Miss Gabrielle Greeley a laurel cross, and Mrs. Samuel Sinclair a camellia wreath. The vault was then sealed up, earth thrown over it, and the ceremony was at an end.

Respect Shown to the Memory of Horace Greeley in Other Places.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 4.—The Dutchess County Board of Supervisors this morning adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Board adjourn at 11 A. M. until 2 P. M., and that the American flag be displayed at half-mast on the public buildings of the county in this city, as a token of respect to the memory of the late Horace Greeley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The flags on public and private buildings are displayed at half-mast today, in respect to the memory of Horace Greeley. The Board of Trade this morning passed a resolution highly eulogistic of the founder of the *Tribune*, and then adjourned.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Dec. 4.—A heavily-draped flag is hung across the main street of this place today, in respect to the memory of Horace Greeley.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 4.—A large meeting of the Professors and students of Cornell University was held this afternoon, to pay tribute to the memory of their honored founder, the late Horace Greeley. Vice-President Russell presided, and made an eloquent and touching address. Brief and appropriate addresses were also made by Profs. Stockbridge and Hewitt, and Messrs. Wm. Aiken, Winston, Baker, Stephens, Lester, Tryon, and Goodell. The most kind and earnest feeling for the memory of the deceased was exhibited, and appropriate resolutions were passed, which will be forwarded to the family.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 4.—Appropriate memorial services in memory of Horace Greeley were held at the Town Hall this afternoon. The hour of assembling was announced by the tolling of bells.

An eloquent and critical commemorative discourse was delivered by Rev. William F. Aiken. A large assemblage was present at the impressive services.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Many flags were at half-mast in this city today, in respect to the memory of Horace Greeley, and universal sorrow was expressed at the sad termination of the great journalist's life.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—Out of respect to the memory of the late Horace Greeley, the State and national flags on the Capitol were at half-mast today.

Other cities in all parts of the country took official action on the death of Mr. Greeley.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The lectures of Prof. Tyndall, on the "Physics of Light," will commence in New-York on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at the great hall of the Cooper Institute.

We are indebted to the officers of the White Star steamship Adriatic, and to the management of the line, for late and valued additions to our foreign files.

Great excitement prevailed among pedestrians, yesterday, in Barclay-street, caused by a runaway horse dashing wildly and unimpeded through this usually densely-thronged street.

At 6 P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the attic of the two-story brick house No. 466 Broome-street, occupied by Joseph Dreifus, neck-tie manufacturer. Loss $600; fully insured. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

In the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, yesterday, Judge Blatchford, in the case of William Hamnteam, an alleged bankrupt, considered that it was not a proper case for adjudication, and dismissed the petition with costs.

Edgar Wood was held for trial, in $2,500 bail, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by Justice Cox, on a charge of attempting burglary on the premises of Mr. Wm. M. Hoopperman, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street.

Daniel Kennedy, of No. 329 Greenwich-street, a member of Engine Company No. 27, was seriously injured on Tuesday evening, by being caught between a hydrant and a tender, at No. 173 Franklin-street. He was taken to his home.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reports that during the week ending Nov. 23 116 miles of streets were cleaned, and 12,562 loads of ashes and garbage, and 4,196 loads of dirt and sweepings were removed from the City, at a cost of $20,020 26.

In an article upon the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, in the TIMES of yesterday, a paragraph said, "Messrs. Budge, Schiff & Co. hold all the bonds as the financial agents of the road." It should have read "Messrs. Budge, Schiff & Co. sold," &c.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Thomas P. Brisnade, of Connecticut, was held in $1,500 to answer a charge of obtaining $600 by false pretenses, on a check abstracted from the possession of Nevil W. Bloss, of No. 226 West Thirty-ninth-street.

Abel C. Benedict, indicted for resisting a Federal Supervisor of Election, on the 8th of November last, at Dobbs' Ferry, was arrested, yesterday, by Deputy Marshal Bowyer, and taken before Commissioner Shields on a bench warrant. He gave bonds in $5,000 to appear for trial.

Friedrich Lexow, formany years one of the chief editors of the German *Belles Letters Journal*, published in this City, died on Tuesday, at his residence in Yorkville, broken-hearted. His funeral will take place at noon today, from his late residence on Weaverview Road. The deceased was not quite forty-six years of age.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the stable in the rear of Nos. 325 and 327 East Thirty-second-street, owned by Patrick Conway, and occupied by a number of carmen. Roundsman Foster and Patrolmen Cahill and McGinley, of the Twenty-first Precinct, rescued seven horses from the burning stable. Damage to building and contents $1,800; partially insured.

Sarah Gaw, a young colored woman, was arrested yesterday by Detective Bielley, of the Central Office, charged with having stolen about $100 worth of wearing apparel from Mrs. Cooper, of Stuyvesant-avenue, Brooklyn, with whom she had obtained employment by means of forged recommendations. The accused was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to Brooklyn for trial today.

A fair for the benefit of the French Evangelical Church was opened, last evening, in the Somerville Art Gallery, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Besides the usual collection of various useful articles, a number of very beautiful paintings, by well-known home and foreign artists, are on view and for sale. The fair will continue open every evening of this week until Saturday, when it will close.

At a meeting of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York, held at their rooms, No. 472 Broadway, last evening, it was announced that, since the last meeting of the organization, Thomas Jeremiah and James Van Norden, Presidents of Societies in the years 1824 and 1843 respectively, had died. Appropriate resolutions were afterward adopted, setting forth the good they had done the Society during their terms of office.

While the streets were being cleared for the procession yesterday, a team of horses attached to a hearse, becoming frightened, ran furiously up Broadway, and eventually came to a stand still on the lamp-post at the corner of Amity-street. The greater part of one side of the hearse was smashed in, and the driver, Peter Ackerman, was thrown from the box and severely bruised. The horses escaped without serious injury.

At a meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening at the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, 70 Republicans were admitted to membership, and twenty who had applied for admission were rejected, one of them on the ground of his having been a Tammany Hall Supervisor at the late election. Before the meeting adjourned 60 additional applications to join the Association were received.

Yesterday, while the cross-beams of the gallows which had been sent for from Brooklyn for the execution of Rogers were being lowered to the prison yard of the Tombs, Mary Rogers, the mother of the murderer, was called to the bar on a charge of intoxication. The officer who made the arrest stated that she was lying in a helpless condition in the streets last night, and Judge Hogan, on learning that her son was under sentence of death, immediately ordered her release.

The pickpockets were busy along the line of procession yesterday, and in several instances their efforts were successful, and the perpetrators escaped for the time being. The detectives were successful in arresting Jos. Cummings and Thos. Ealner, both young men, while in the act of rifling the pockets of their neighbors, and five others who gave their names as Bra. Rosby, Wm. Smith, Jos. Hickey, Chas. Dana, and Alonzo Van Cleve, all under nineteen, were taken up as suspicious characters.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Clews, employed at the silk factory at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets, while at work yesterday afternoon, was dragged into the machinery by getting her skirts caught by a belt, and, before she could be rescued, received fatal injuries.

A correct list of the insurances on the Bushwick-avenue stable fire has not yet been obtained, but it is rumored that the company had an insurance for only $20,000, in the following companies: Lenox, Farragut, Ottenour, Rutgers, Hoffman, Star, Reverend and Meissner, &c.

Theodore Weed, aged forty-five, of No. 150 North Second-street, employed by John King, builder, on a building at the corner of North Second and Sixth streets, Williamsburg, was yesterday morning instantly killed while putting a belt on a pulley. He was caught in the shafting, and torn to pieces.

Silas B. Dutcher, assignee of the Brooklyn Central Bank, which failed Aug. 2, 1870, yesterday sued the Importers' and Traders' Bank of New-York, in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, before Judge Gilbert, to recover the amount of a draft paid by the Central Bank to the Importers' and Traders' Bank shortly before the failure. It was held that the officers of the Central Bank had no right to pay a debt knowing that the bank was insolvent, and the jury returned a verdict for the amount of the draft, with interest, $32,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

The T. P. Way, of the People's line, North Shore (Staten Island) Ferry Company, met with an accident, yesterday morning, which will disable her from running for a day or two. An unusually low tide brought her upon a rock at Port Richmond, which at other times is not dangerous, and she stove a hole in her bottom.

LONG ISLAND.

H. K. P. Dennett, Michael Carney, and Jacob Roemer were elected Trustees of the village of Flushing at the recent charter election; Adolph Poppenhusen, E. G. Waite, and A. D. Schlesinger Trustees, and Conrad Von Rosen Justice of the Peace of College Point. Gen. L. Smith, James Fowler, and Geo. Van Siclen were at the same time elected Trustees of the village of Whitestone. In the village of Whitestone the Water bill was defeated by a large majority.

NEW JERSEY.

The noted horse Billy Burton, once owned by Commodore Vanderbilt, has now the property of W. W. Stearns, of Elizabeth, is down with the dropsy, or an aggravated attack of the horse disease so recently prevalent.

James Pickle, of East Newark, who swallowed a set of false teeth, on Sunday, is still alive, but is suffering intensely. The physicians have tried every known method to force him to eject the foreign substance from his stomach.

The examination of the Rev. George M. Boynton, by the pastors and delegates from neighboring Congregational Churches, was held in the Belleville-Avenue Congregational Church, Newark, yesterday morning. In the evening Mr. Boynton was installed as pastor of the church.

The police of Newark are now on the track of David Moore, who murdered his wife at Mine Hill, near Dover, a week ago. On Monday night he crawled into the wash-house of a dwelling in East Orange, and slept till the next morning, when he started away, after giving his name as David Moore.

Timothy Brophy, who disappeared suddenly from his home in West Paterson, two weeks ago, and for whom search was made in the woods west of Paterson by organized bands of his friends, has been found in Dover, Morris County, where he has been at work since his disappearance.

The principal portion of the citizens of Hoboken were yesterday morning deprived of their usual allowance of milk. It is stated that the farmers along the Morris and Essex Road have combined to raise the wholesale price to ten cents, and in consequence only two milkmen who receive their supply from this source served their customers.

The suit of A. P. Ricaman against Michael Nathan, of the Hudson County Executive Committee, came up for trial, before Justice Davis, in Jersey City, yesterday. The suit was brought to recove payment for posting bills for the Committee during the recent campaign. A large crowd of politicians assembled to hear the testimony. No decision was rendered.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS IS COMING! KNOX is ready. He displays a valuable and varied assortment of Fancy Furs at each of his establishments, No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, as well as the same time elected Trustees of the village of Whitestone. In the village of Whitestone the Water bill was defeated by a large majority.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, arrested and relieved by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. HARARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil in the purest, sweetest, and best.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool.—Hon. John Dunn and lady, Mrs. and Miss Ingraham and 3 sons, Miss Murray, Miss Kissel, Miss Robert Rose, wife and infant, Rev. H. Hands and wife, Mrs. L. Clifton, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Heine and infant, Mr. Hopkins and wife, Mr. Glover, D. H. McInnes, C. S. Morse, Clement Whemsley, Charles Kershaw.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Henry Rohman, Joseph Tindale, H. M. Williams.

MISCELLANEOUS AMUSEMENTS—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises.....7:09 | Sun Sets.....4:58 | Moon rises 12:40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11:21 | Gov. Island..12:10 | Hell Gate...1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4

Cleared.

Steam-ships Algeria (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, via Queenstown, O. G. Brancaiyn; City of Austin, Reindorp, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Hatteras Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; R. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, Geo. B. Merrick & Co.; Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Chesapeake, Maugan, Portland, Peyton & Co.

Ships Tantallon Castle, (Br.,) Brown, Calloa, Fabbri & Chauncey; Dunrisa Castle, (Br.,) Allison, London, H. Sweetman & Co.

Bark Isabel, Whitney, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.

Brigs Johann, (Ger.,) Wilshusen, Cape Town, Dowley, Corners & Co.; Kiel, Storrach, Holland, Zaengen, Evans, Ball & Co.; Jeremiah, Lord, Matanzas, Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.; Harry Verden, Collins, Havana, James L. Elwell & Co.; La Creole, (Dutch,) Lesschaeve, Curacoa, Funch, Meyer & Co.; Ida Wes, Havana, J. E. Phillips & Sons; A. G. Jewett, Reed, Cardenas, Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Storm Petrel, Haskell, Frogtown, J. S. Ingraham & Co.; Lewis A. Van Brunt, Van Brunt, Matanzas, Van Brunt & Brother; H. W. McColley, Doughty, Newbern, N. C., M. Holmes & Co.; Georgia, McClelland, Fernandina, Fla., S. C. Long & Co.; Lee, Conant, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., W. Lowden & Co.; Lucia Smith, Port Royal, S. C., H. W. Lond & Co.; Ida Beebe, Horton, Georgetown, S. C., E. S. Powell; E. B. Woodall, Davis, Pinhook, Texas, Evans, Ball & Co.; James Allen, Wall, Grover, Savannah, Ga., C. Lond & Co.; Peggy, (Sr.,) Reeve, Bristol, G. F. Bulley.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Delamont, Liverpool Nov. 16, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale; Nov. 28, lat. 51 32, lon. 24 56, exchanged signals with a Galion steam-ship bound N.; 30th, lat. 47 25, lon. 40 18, passed a schooner-rigged steam-ship with white band on funnel, do.; 30th, lat. 45 38, lon. 49 22, a Cunard steam-ship, do.; same date, lat. 42 30, lon. 52 40, a four-masted steamship in co., bound W.; Dec. 2, 10th A. M., 170 miles E. Sandy Hook, a White Star steam-ship bound E.; same date, 11:30 A. M., 204 miles E. Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with steam-ship Egypt, hence for Liverpool; 3 P. M., 236 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 3d, 10½ A. M., 125 miles, a bark-rigged steam-ship, do. The C. of W. brings 824 passengers.

Steam-ship Assyria, (Br.,) Smith, Naples Oct. 21, Leghorn 26th, Genoa Nov. 1, Marseilles 5th, Valencia 11th, Malaga 16th, and Gibraltar 17th, with fruit, &c., to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly gales and heavy head seas the entire passage. Dec. 1, lat. 42, lon. 68 11, passed steam-ship Chester, hence for Belfast; 4th, passed a bark, supposed to be the Garland, bound W.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Reynolds, Bermuda, with mdse. to W. H. Webb. Experienced strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cecy, Clyde, Cole, Galveston Nov. 24, via Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Mariel, (Greek,) Cranidis, Havana 24 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Had strong N. E. and N. W. winds the entire passage.

Brig Alexander Nickels, Rosecrook, Calbarian 10 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Had the weather up to the Gulf Stream; since strong westerly winds; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Arabel, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Brady, Port Morris, in ballast to D. S. Dc. Wolf & Co.

Schr. Lucy Hammond, Bagley, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to master.

Schr. Virginia, Small, Rondout, with cement for Boston.

Schr. Leader, Barnes, Providence, to B. C. Lond & Co.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minerva, Haley, Providence, for Rondout.

WIND—Sunset, moderate N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Wyoming, for Liverpool; City of Austin, for New-Orleans; Tybee, for San Domingo City; Zodiac, for Morehead City, N. C.; ship Douglas Castle, for London; barks Imogene, for Montevideo; Lucy Dagliah, for Gibraltar for orders; brigs Spring Bird, for Rio Grande do Sul; schrs. Edward Burnett, for Para; John, for Wilmington, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Arr. steamer Manoolita, from Charleston; Nereus, from New-York.

Below, brig Jane, from Port-au-Prince.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Arr. steamer Hecla, from Liverpool, and brig Alice M. Putnam, from Turk's Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 4.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York, and Maryland, from Baltimore; and bark Jerome Jones, from Boston.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; bark Ranger, for Liverpool; and schrs. M. E. Lowe, for Plymouth; Matoaka, for Baltimore; Lehrman, for Baltimore, and E. R. Vaughan, for Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, Dec. 4.—The steamer Benefactor, from Wilmington, for New-York, put into this harbor last night.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Arr. steam-ships Saragossa, from Baltimore; Montezuma, from New-York; and Oriental, from Boston; bark Angela, from Portland; and schrs. Adrian, from Bermuda, and Goodwill, from Eleuthera.

Sld. steamer Montezuma, for Havanna; brigs Josiah Clark, for New-York, and Mary Lee, James Usher, from St. Marys; schr. Starlight, for Philadelphia; barks Sombuyana, for Barcelona, and Merrington, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 3.—Arr. steamer Ashland, Boston, for New-York; schrs. A. S. Wiley, Virginia, for Boston; Charlie Cobb, New-York, for Salem, and Addie F. Cole, Boston, for Virginia. Also, arr. brig Maria Wheeler, and schrs. Mary Lee, James Usher, Thos. W. Haven, W. B. Fake, John M. Ball, Wm. A. Crocker, and John L. Treat, with her main boom broken, and yet bound E.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 4.—The Cunard line steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston Nov. 27, for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 4.—The Inman line steam-ship City of London, Capt. Murchison, and the National line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, both from New-York Nov. 27, for Liverpool, passed here yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, outward bound.

The steam-ship Java, Capt. Lott, from New-York Nov. 20, for Liverpool, arr. here yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, outward bound.

MOVILLE, Dec. 4.—The Anchor line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Munro, from New-York Nov. 16, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—Ar. steam-ship Denmark, from Savannah Nov. 7; ship Ellen Adams, from New-York Nov. 14.

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